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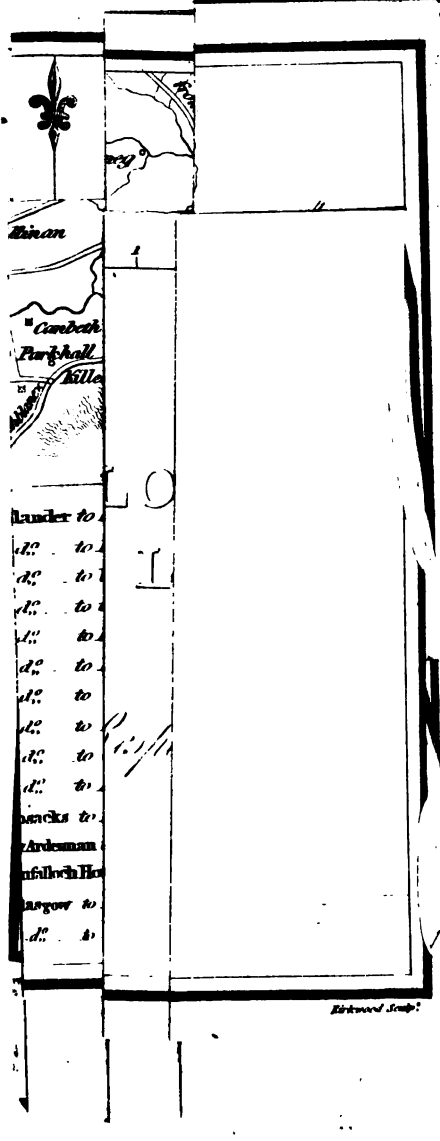

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THROUGH

SCOTLAND,

AND ITS ISLANDS.

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MAPS, VIEWS OF REMARKABLE BUILDINGS, &c.

SIXTH EDITION.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

SCOTLAND.

COUNTY OF ARGYLL *.

ARGYLESHIRE, or Argyllshire, is bounded on the north by Inverness-shire; on the east by Perthshire, Dunbartonshire, and the Frith of Clyde; on the south by the Irish sea, and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. Its extreme length, from south to north, between the Mull of Cantyre and the point of Ardnamurchan, is about 114 miles; and its breadth, exclusive of the remoter islands, about 70 miles. It is divided into five districts, Cantyre, Knapdale, Argyll Proper, Cowal, and Lorn. Cantyre is a peninsula, about 50 miles in length, by 8 in breadth, stretching into the Irish sea. Knapdale is connected with Cantyre on the north, by a narrow neck of land, over which the people of the country used formerly to drag their boats, to avoid sailing round the Mull of Cantyre. Cowal is a beautiful peninsula, stretching towards the isle of Bute between Loch Fyne and Loch Long. Argyll Proper lies betwixt Loch Fyne and Loch Awe, which are nearly parallel to each other. Lorn lies between Loch Etive and Loch Awe, and gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. These divisions comprehend other large districts which are marked by certain limits, and distinguished by peculiar names. Such are Glenorchy, a

* For much of our information relative to Argyllshire, we are indebted to a valuable article in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, written by a gentleman of eminent talents, a native of the county.

large and mountainous district, in the north-east part of the county; and Appin, another district of the same description, bordering with Lochaber, and containing the celebrated valley of Glencoe, and traversed by the military road to Fort William, winding round a steep mountain called the Devil's Staircase. The districts called Ardgowan, Sunart, Ardnamurchan, and Morven, form a large peninsula to the north-west.

Argyllshire is in general very mountainous, but the features of its different districts are considerably varied. Towards the confines of Inverness-shire, Perthshire, and Dunbartonshire, the country is distinguished by savage grandeur. Mountains beyond mountains, either covered with brown heath, or terminating in rocky cliffs, rise to a stupendous height, and pour innumerable torrents into low narrow vallies, which hardly separate their bases. Towards the south-west the hills are lower, the vallies more extended, and the scenery becomes peculiarly picturesque and beautiful. Arms of the sea winding among the low green hills fringed with woods, rivers meandering through cultivated plains, rocks crowned with the ruins of old castles, form the nearer part of the landscape; while the view is finely terminated by the boundless expanse of the Atlantic Ocean, or the aerial summits of distant mountains.

The soil of Argyllshire consists of the following varieties: 1st, Gravel mixed with vegetable mould, occurring chiefly in the more lofty mountains, and the course of the rivers which have their sources in these mountains. 2d, Peat-moss, occupying the extensive moors and the low grounds, from which the water does not flow freely. 3d, Decayed limestone. 4th, Decayed slate, generally mixed with coarse limestone; of the two last the former is a light soil, the latter more stiff; both are very fertile, and found in those parts of the country which rise to no great height above the level of the sea. They form the great mass of the soil in the fertile districts of Mid Lorn, Nether Lorn, Craignish, &c. 5th, A barren sandy soil, originating from freestone, or micaceous schistus, prevalent in the most westerly parts of the mainland, and in some of the islands. Besides these, several other kinds of soil are found in this county, and sometimes the soils in two adjacent fields are perfectly different; sometimes the several species graduate insensibly into one another. On the mountainous and barren districts are reared a black-faced breed of sheep, with coarse wool, lately introduced from some of the lowland counties; the richer hills are stocked with black cattle of a native breed, highly prized by cattle-dealers, as combining a greater number of valuable qualities than any other in Britain. Both these species of cattle are annually ex-

ported in great numbers to the English pastures. The crops chiefly cultivated in this county are, barley, oats, and potatoes, which are best suited to the soil and climate. These, if employed merely as articles of food, would not only support the present population, but afford a considerable surplus for exportation. But as the barley is almost entirely consumed in distillation, it is necessary, in average seasons, to import meal in considerable quantity. This import, however, has of late years been gradually decreasing.

The fisheries along the coast of Argyllshire are extremely valuable. Amazing quantities of excellent herrings are caught in the different arms of the sea by which the country is intersected. Loch Fyne alone is supposed to yield about 20,000 barrels annually. Cod, ling, tusk, and mackerel, are found in great abundance near the islands of Tiry, Mull, &c.; and the seath, or cole fish, is got with such facility as to be in little estimation. Besides the boats engaged in these fisheries, several sloops belonging to Oban, Campbelltown, and some of the other ports in Argyllshire, are sent, in the proper season, to the northern fisheries, and are employed during the rest of the year in the coasting trade.

Argyllshire cannot boast of any important manufactures. The principal are the making of salt from sea water, near Campbelltown; the spinning of woollen yarn by machinery, near Inverary; tanning of leather at Oban; and the manufacture of pig-iron at the furnace of Bunaw. The ore employed at Bunaw is conveyed by sea from England, and, after being smelted by charcoal, is returned to the English manufactures.

About 16 or 17 years ago, an attempt was made by Mr Dale of Glasgow, to establish in Lorn some branches of the manufactures of cottons; but the undertaking failed completely. Since that period the weaving of cottons for the Glasgow merchants has been spontaneously introducing itself.

As this is properly the first Highland county which has come under our notice, it will, we trust, be considered as a pardonable digression to give a short account of the ancient inhabitants. The inhabitants of the Highlands did not live either in plenty or in elegance, yet they were happy. They piqued themselves on their capacity to endure hunger and fatigue. They were passionately fond of music and of poetry. The song and the dance soon made them forget their toils. At present the change is considerable; now the sound of the bagpipe is seldom heard. With the modes of life that nourished it, the vein of poetry has also disappeared. The deer have fled from the mountains. Extensive forests are now turned into sheep-walks.

In former ages, the whole of this west coast of Argyllshire was perpetually exposed to the descents and depredations of strangers. The Irish from the south, and the Danes from the north, formed many small colonies, at a convenient distance from the sea; but the original inhabitants never suffered them to penetrate farther. There are many monuments of the remotest antiquity, which not only proves the martial spirit of our ancestors, but also that they had conducted their operations with a method scarcely to be expected in these rude ages. For a track of 150 miles, water-towers were erected in sight of each other. If an enemy landed, or if he were seen hovering in sight, in the course of two hours the whole country was alarmed; and the inhabitants repaired to the shore completely armed. The signal was to kindle a fire in each of these towers, and in an instant they were all illuminated, and the whole country in motion. When any chief or hero, who distinguished himself in battle, fell, a monument was erected to his memory. This monument consisted of a stone set up perpendicularly upon the spot; and the length of it determined the estimation in which this hero was held by his countrymen. The heroes celebrated by Ossian, were a militia established in Argyllshire, for the purpose of defending the country upon any sudden emergency. They also were the dernier resort in battle, because they were the best men that could be picked from the whole district. Their fame was so great, that the Irish were obliged to have recourse frequently to their assistance, to defend them from the northern nations. When we behold such evident marks of genius among a rude people, we naturally regret, that it is not in our power to delineate with accuracy, the civil polity by which these times were regulated.

Of old, the chieftain was not so much considered the master as the father of his numerous clan. Every individual follower loved him with a degree of enthusiasm, which made him cheerfully undergo any fatigue or danger: on the other hand, it was his interest, it was his pride, and his chief glory, to requite such animated friendship to the utmost of his power. The rent paid him was chiefly consumed in feasts given at the habitations of his tenants. What he was to spend, and the time of his residence at each village, was known, and provided for accordingly: the men who furnished these entertainments partook of them; they all lived friends together, and the departure of the chief and his retinue never failed to occasion regret. In more polished times, the cattle and corn consumed at the feasts of hospitality, were ordered up to the landlord; what was friendship at the first, became very oppressive in after times.

Till very lately, Campbell of Auchinbreck had a right to carry off the best cow he could find upon several properties, each Martinmas, by way of mart. The island of Islay paid 500 such cows yearly, and so did Cantyre, to the M'Donalds; the Crown has now converted these cows to 20s. a-head, and taken away this badge of slavery.

The inconveniences attending this state, arose from the petty quarrels between neighbouring clans; these took their rise from a spirit of plunder and depredation, and from points of fantastical honour, but they seldom endured long at a time; the weakest party giving way, and keeping quiet until times and circumstances made him a match for his antagonist. It is remarkable, that no considerable family was ever annihilated by these intestine broils; a proof that they were not so destructive as at this distance of time we are apt to believe.

At the period now under review, the Scotish Kings had no authority whatever in this part of the country; on the contrary, the M'Donalds of the Isles assumed regal powers, and actually held parliaments, or meetings of a similar nature, where they enacted laws. Lord Hales mentions, that in one of these parliaments, held in the castle of Artornish, M'Donald received a regular embassy from one of the Kings of Scotland. The dispute between Baliol and Bruce changed this scene. The Bruces travelled through Argyllshire in the course of their peregrinations. After they were established upon the throne, this part of their dominions became an object. They brought the M'Donalds and other clans to some kind of subordination. At last they built fortresses, and gave the command of them to military captains. From this time, in their different wars with the English, they had recourse to the assistance of the Highlanders. It became necessary for the chieftains to lead their followers to the low country, and of course to contract debts.

From this æra, the condition of the middling ranks became worse; for the chiefs found it necessary to lay on an addition to their yearly revenue, in order to defray the expence incurred in attending the sovereign. This innovation, in some measure, slackened the ancient friendship; and, in order to enforce obedience, it was necessary to have recourse to penal laws. The King accordingly gratified his feudal barons in this respect; indeed he could not act otherwise, for these barons were always formidable to his throne.

The first dawn of kingly government produced gibbets upon almost every feudal estate. Without trial or jury, the proprietor hanged without mercy or remorse. The evil became at last so fla-

grant, that a jury, and bailiff, or sheriff, was introduced, but it did not cure the mischief: for this law-officer was frequently gratified for the blood he spared: and, if a culprit was poor, he was thought a very proper subject for the gallows! In short, this despotic system was not effectually reformed until the year 1748, when these abominable jurisdictions were totally abolished. The effect of this reformation was astonishing. No sooner were men emancipated from their fetters, than they began to improve their properties. The tenant was permitted to raise those kinds of produce which he found most profitable, and to dispose of them in the manner most advantageous. One oppressive custom, however, continued till a very late period. It was a rule universally laid down by the ancient lairds, that whatever might be the state of the tenant's own crop, he must, on a regular summons, appear with his servants and horses to make the landlord's peats, or to cut and house his hay and corn. This absurd and iniquitous practice, has within the last twenty years been almost completely abandoned.

Immediately after the rebellion of 1745, the inhabitants of Argyllshire embarked to a great extent in smuggling, by which several individuals made considerable fortunes. The effect of this traffic, though in general injurious to a country, was in the present instance highly beneficial. By its similarity to their former predatory mode of life, it was peculiarly suited to their habits, and excited among them a spirit of enterprize, to which the subsequent introduction of the excise laws gave a more laudable direction.

Since that period Argyllshire has improved with wonderful rapidity. Excellent roads intersect the country in every direction; the kinds of grain best suited to the soil and climate are carefully cultivated; a proper rotation of crops is generally observed; villages have risen in various quarters, and a spirit of industry and enterprize has diffused itself through the county. These improvements are considerably forwarded by the enlightened policy of government. Exclusive of the roads constructed at the expence of private individuals, and by assessment upon the county, there are six roads whose aggregate length is 90 miles, and five expensive landing quays, to which Government have contributed, nearly completed under the direction of Mr Telford. Sixteen other lines of road, the aggregate length of which is about 236 miles, have been lately surveyed, and applications for the means of completing them entertained by the commissioners for Highland roads and bridges. A new harbour has been begun at Tarbet, and is now considerably advanced, and another is projected at Dunoon, to which the commissioners have agreed to contribute. Upon the whole, when, with

the progressive state of Argyllshire, we consider its peculiar local advantages; possessing, in its numerous water-falls, a cheap moving power for machinery; bounded by an extensive line of coast; indented with excellent harbours; situated in the vicinity of the best fishing-grounds, and in the track of vessels coming either from the north seas, or through the Caledonian canal; having an easy communication with Ireland, the west coast of Britain, and the West Indies, there seems no extravagance in predicting, that this county will soon become one of the most valuable in the British empire.

The most material obstacle to agricultural improvement is the general moisture of the climate, and especially the frequency of early autumnal rains. These often lodge the crops before they have ripened, and prevent the ear from filling; or if the grain has ripened before their commencement, they delay the period of cutting and securing it till the over-ripe crops are shaken by the equinoctial gales. Yet this same peculiarity of climate is favourable to the rearing of green crops, to which the soil is also particularly well adapted. Another serious obstacle to improvement is the scarcity of coal, which obliges the inhabitants to waste the most valuable part of the season in cutting and drying turf or peat for winter fuel.

The mineral productions of this county are lime, found in almost every part of it; that found at Lesmore, besides being a white, firm, and durable cement for building, possesses the valuable property of becoming hard under water, which renders it peculiarly proper for canals and harbours. A hard slate, of a deep blue colour, is nearly as abundant as the lime. The best quarries are at Easdale and Balachulish, from which immense quantities are exported to the low country of Scotland. Veins of lead ore are frequent in the limestone and other strata; mines of this metal are wrought to a considerable extent at Strontian and Islay; in the latter place a vein of copper is also wrought. Coal-pits have been wrought near Campbelltown for many years; seams of coal also occur in Mull, and in several other parts of the county; but so unfavourably situated, that the returns would not defray the expence of working and conveying them to market. A skilful search, however, might probably discover strata of coal, which might be wrought to advantage. Argyllshire contains several other minerals, which, though at present neglected, may at some future period add considerably to its wealth. There are great quantities of bog iron ore, several kinds of marble, porphyry, jasper, rock crystal

of various shades: garnet, generally imbedded in mica slate, sandstone, white and grey, and small quantities of quicksilver.—For an interesting geological account of the strata of Argyllshire, we refer our readers to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, article ARGYLLSHIRE.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Argyllshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length	Breadth	Number of Persons.
Ardchattan and Muckairn -	24	20	2371
Ardnamurchan - -	20	10	2088
Campbelltown - -	11	10	7098
Cara and Gigha (islands) -			556
Craignish - - -	8	5	904
Dunoon - - -	24	2	1750
Glassary - - -	22	12	3293
Glenorchy and Inishail -	24	12	1851
Inverchoalin - -	10	7	626
Inverary - -	17	3	2051
Jura and Colonsay - -			2007
Kilchoman (in Isla) -	20	6	2050
Kildalton (Isla) - -	15	6	1990
Kilfinichen and Kilvicewen (Island of Mull) - - -	22	12	3002
Kilfinan - -	15	6	1432
Killarrow, and Kilmeny (in Isla)	18	8	2781
Kilmalie - -	60	30	4020
Kilmadan - -	12	½	502
Kilninian (Mull) - -	12	12	3601
Killean and Kilchinzie -	18	4	2520
Kilcalmonel and Kilberry -	12	4	2952
Kilmartin - - -	12	3	1510
Kilbranden and Kilhatton -	10	6	2278
Kilmore and Kilbride -	7	6	1854

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length	Breadth	Number of Persons.
Kilninver and Kilmelforth -	12	12	1173
Kilchrenan and Dalavish -	12	8	1125
Knapdale, South - -	20	12	1716
——— North - -	12	3	2401
Lochgoil-head and Kilmorich -	30	6	1145
Lesmore and Appin - -	63	16	3243
Morvern - - -	20	10	2083
Small Isles (partly in Inverness-shire)			1339
Strachur and Stralachan -	18	8	1079
Saddle and Skipness - -	25	2	1767
Southend - - -	11	5	1825
Tiry and Coll - -			3457
Torosay (in Mull) - -	12	12	1764

PARISHES.

ENTERING Argyllshire from the north-east, we come first to the parish of KILMALIE, which lies partly in Inverness-shire, and is of a very irregular form, being intersected by many arms of the sea. In a straight line it measures 60 miles, and about 30 from north-east to south-west in breadth. The greatest part consists of high grounds, but these afford excellent pasture for sheep; there are also many valleys of various extent and quality. It is watered by the rivers Lochy and Nevis, upon whose banks there is a good deal of arable ground. Snow seldom lies in the low district above 24 hours. There is a fine salmon fishing on the loch; the coast abounds in herrings from July to November. The only fresh water lake in this district is Loch Archaig, 16 miles long, and one broad. Here stands Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain. Colonsay, at the distance of 80 or 90 miles from it, can be seen in a clear day. A great part of this mountain is composed of porphyry; specimens of different colours are got upon different parts of the hill, some equal to any that have ever yet been found. On this mountain there is also red granite, which, according to Williams, is the best and most beautiful in the world;

ately two different veins of lead ore have been discovered, about 800 yards from the bottom of the valley. A vein of the same kind has also been discovered at Inverscaddle, the property of Mr Cameron of Fassfern. Near the farm-house of Ballachellish, there is a marble rock, of a beautiful ashen grey colour, and of a fine uniform grain, capable of receiving a good polish. It is finely sprinkled throughout with bright specks of pyrites, and also of lead ore. Here stands the village of Maryburgh, adjoining to which is Fort William.

South from this is the united parish of GLENORCHY and INISHAIL, comprehending a large district, exclusively mountainous and hilly, excepting the vale of Glenorchy, which is 3 miles long, and half a mile broad, and the small plains of Auch and Auchaldar. In many places there is a good deal of natural wood, particularly on the banks of Loch Awe; Cruachan rises in a gentle slope from that loch. The military road from Stirling to Inverary, by Tyndrum, and part of the military road from Tyndrum to Fort William, lie in this parish. From the Inn of Dalmally, and bridge of Awe, the road winds through fields and dells, towering mountains and sloping hills, which give an uncommon grandeur and sublimity to the scenes. At the east end of Loch Awe stands the famous Castle of Kilchurn. In the island of Inishail, the remains of a small monastery, with its chapel, are still to be seen. A lead mine has been wrought for many years on the confines of this parish, and in several of the hills there are appearances of lead ore. Among the rocks and mountains, cobalt, talc, asbestus, and pieces of a beautiful jasper, have been found. There is good limestone in various parts.

To the south-east of Glenorchy lies the united parish of LOCHGOILHEAD and KILMORICH. This district, which is very extensive, is intersected by three arms of the sea, Loch Goil, Loch Long, and Loch Fyne, where the scenery is much diversified by natural woods. The minerals are moorstone, granite, and spar, in considerable variety, also lime in several places. There is also a lead-mine near the head of Loch Fyne, but it was never wrought. The remains of three old castles still stand proof against the storm or tempests, viz. the castles of Ardkinlass, of Carrick, and Dundarran.

Still farther south is KILMADAN, a plain or glen, 12 miles long, and little more than a quarter of a mile broad. It is all a flat, bounded by hills covered with heath. The sea-coast affords good fishing. This parish had the honour of being the birth-place of Mr M'Laurin, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, whose father was minister of the parish.

Farther south is DUNOON, the general appearance of which is agreeable: It is pretty flat on the coast, rising gradually into hills skirted with wood. Dunoon Castle was once a royal residence; and the bishops of Argyll resided in the village.

South from this is INVERCHOALIN, lying on the north side of Loch Streven, an arm of the sea, which abounds in white fish of various kinds. The surface is for the most part rugged; a ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast.

KILFINAN lies on the east side of Loch Fyne. The surface is rugged, and the shore rocky; none of the hills, however, rise to a great height. The principal proprietor is Mr Lamont of Lamont.

North from this lies the united parish of STRACHUR and STRALACHAN, the general appearance of which is hilly; there is some flat ground, however, on the coast, and on the sides of the rivers, of which the Cur is the principal. It enjoys the advantage of Loch Fyne, which washes its borders for a considerable extent. The mountains are skirted with oak, ash, and other timber; in this parish there are several curious caves.

North from this, on the opposite side of Loch Fyne, lies INVERARY, in the form of a crescent, whose extreme points are 17 miles asunder. The appearance is hilly and mountainous, though interspersed with several tracks of flat lands, particularly about the town of Inverary, and the whole district of Glenshira, which is about 5 miles long. The hills in general are rather barren, but the fields of Glenshira and Inverary are a deep soil, and fertile. This district has not only the advantage of a sea-coast of 12 miles, which is in general flat, but also the fishing on Loch Fyne, the herrings of which are thought superior to any caught in the West Highlands, or indeed in the world. The town, the capital of Argyllshire, is pleasantly situated on the side of the Loch. Near it stands the Castle of Inverary, the residence of the Duke of Argyll. In regard to extent of pleasure-grounds and fine plantations, hardly any place can vie with Inverary. Indeed it has become so much the resort of travellers of late, that any description is almost unnecessary. It may be proper, however, just to mention a few of the most prominent features of this much admired corner. Every stranger is struck with the neatness of the town, which, though small, is well built; and some of the houses, particularly the inn, approach to elegance: he is further astonished not to find one thatched house in it. The number of inhabitants is about 1100. Near the centre of the town there is a monument erected in memory of a barbarous massacre of the Campbells, detailed in an inscription upon it.

There is a manufacture of linens, and another of woollen cloth, carried on in the town. In the neighbourhod, upon the banks of the Loch, there is a manufacture of iron from its ores; but the herring fishery is the staple here. The traveller gets directions at the inn, how he must conduct his visit to the castle. Having got permission, he crosses the park in a serpentine direction to the house; here the stateliness of the trees, disposed and scattered in the most natural and agreeable manner, attract his notice. He now approaches the castle, which is a large square building, in the Gothic style, flanked with circular turrets, having a square embattled pavilion rising from the middle. It consists of three storeys, built of a dark-greyish stone (a species of Lapis Ollaris), dug from the opposite bank of the Loch. The saloon, hung round with arms and warlike implements, and the great drawing-room, ornamented with beautiful tapestry, never fail to excite emotions of surprise and delight. The whole house is neat and elegant, but the pictures are not remarkable. The family portraits are the best of the old paintings: of the modern, some landscapes by Nasmyth, and by Williams, attract notice. Having seen the castle, the traveller walks through the park, and crosses the river Arey over a very elegan bridge. He now pants for a more enlarged prospect, and the insulated hill of Dunichoich, rising as it were behind the castle, and which has so long stared him in the face, affords him the means. It is about 750 feet high, and mostly covered with wood; on the summit a square tower is erected, from which there is a most extensive prospect. After this the traveller, if his time permits, is conducted to a picturesque glen, called Glen Shiray, at the bottom of which is Loch Dubh, stored with excellent fish. He next visits the romantic vale of Essachosen, to which he is conducted through a long and dark avenue of aged elms, for near 2 miles; at the upper extremity of this vale there is a fine cascade. He is next desired to visit the bridge of Douglas, about three miles below the town, said to be of Roman structure, and around which the scenery is very romantic. In tracing the river Arey upwards from the park, the traveller will meet with many curious spots and water-falls The noble family reside much here, and it is said that no less than L. 8000 are spent annually in improving and keeping in repair this princely residence. About a mile from the town there is a quarry of grey clouded marble, but it does not take a very fine polish; it is of a blue colour when taken from the quarry: it is of the same kind with that found in Norway, of which the King of Denmark's palace is built.

In the district of SADDLE and SKIPNESS the surface is in gene-

ral rough and hilly, and better adapted for pasture than tillage. The hills rise gradually from the shore, and are covered with heath and grass. The castle of Skipness has a noble appearance, and it is wonderfully entire; it is supposed to have been built by the Danes; the cement of which it is built is as hard as whin rock. The abbey of Saddle, a monastery of the Cistertian order, was built about 1160; only a small part of it is now standing.

The aspect of KILLEAN and KILCHINZIE, excepting on the coast, is mountainous; on the coast the soil is sharp and gravelly; the mountains are covered with heath. Danish forts, and some rude obelisks, are scattered here and there over this district.

CAMPBELLTOWN consists of a large section of the peninsula of Cantyre. This district is flat in the middle, rising in both ends into hills from 1000 to 1200 feet above the level of the sea; it is almost destitute of wood. A number of Danish forts appear along the coast. The town is considerable, containing about 5000 inhabitants; it is a royal burgh, and the presbytery seat. It has an excellent harbour, chiefly employed by the herring vessels, of which about 500 belong to this place.

SOUTHEND exhibits a most beautiful and variegated prospect of hills and valleys, through which several small rivers flow. Oats, barley, potatoes, and beans, are the principal crops. The caves and Danish forts along the coast are the principal curiosities in this quarter. Dunavesty Castle, the scene of several historical events, also merits notice. Not far from the castle there is a fine bank of coral rock, which might prove useful in husbandry.

The united parishes of KILCAMONEL and KILBERRY extend along the whole length of west Loch Tarbert. The face of this district has the greatest variety in its appearance; it consists of flats and hills, valleys, woods, and lakes. The soil is equally various, consisting of sand, clay, loam, moss, and muir; the last constitutes by far the greatest proportion of the parish. The entrance of the district of Cantyre was formerly defended by a chain of forts; the principal of them is still a fine old ruin.

The aspect of SOUTH KNAPDALE is finely diversified with hill and dale, mountains, woods, lochs, rivers, and valleys. There is a fine herring fishing on the coast.

NORTH KNAPDALE, being mostly hilly, is best adapted for pasture, which is excellent of its kind; among the hills many lakes are interspersed; an arm of the sea intersects it nearly into two equal parts. Cruach Lussa is the highest hill here, from whose top there is a most extensive prospect. Between the islands on this coast and the main, the tide runs with an incredible velocity, and

the meeting of the currents renders it noisy and turbulent in a degree totally inconceivable to a stranger.

Of GLENORCHY a considerable part is flat ground on the banks of the rivers. And the soil is good, and under culture. Oats, barley, and potatoes, are the principal crops, but black cattle and sheep are the staple articles.

In KILMARTIN the general appearance is hilly and mountainous. The valley, however, from the church of Loch Awe, is one of the most beautiful in the Highlands; this parish enjoys the benefit of Loch Craignish, an arm of the sea, and Loch Crinan, an exceeding good harbour. On Mr Campbell of Kilmartin's estate, there was a copper mine wrought for several years, but of late the working has been discontinued; there is abundance of limestone here.

CRAIGNISH is on the whole flat and level, lying on the shore of the Atlantic. The soil is not deep, but is tolerably productive. There are many fortified eminences scattered over this district, which are supposed to have been Danish forts. A cluster of grey stones, set upon end, to denote the graves of fallen heroes, is to be seen near General Campbell's house of Craignish.

The united parishes of KILBRANDON and KILCALMONEL comprehend, besides part of the mainland, five of the small Hebrides. A great part of the soil lies over limestone and slate; the Easdale slate, from an island of that name, are known over the greatest part of Britain. It is said that Mr Rasge, when on a survey of this part of the country, some years ago, reported, that he discovered ores of silver, lead, copper, and zinc. We are informed that this able mineralogist was not always sufficiently candid in pointing out the places where he had made his discoveries; from this circumstance, much of the benefit which the country would have derived from his labours, is now lost by his death.

The united parishes of KILMORE and KILBRIDE are hilly, but not mountainous; the hills are covered with heath, and in general pastured with sheep; the valleys are for the most part arable, but the ground is rather wet and spouty. Lochnell is a fine fresh water lake, 9 miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; there are some other lakes, but they are rather inconsiderable. It enjoys a coast of 20 miles, and there are several good harbours, as Oban, Dunstaffnage, and Ardintrave; at Dunstaffnage there is an old castle, near which there is a very remarkable echo.

In ARDCHATTAN and MUCKAIRN the surface is for the most part hilly and uneven, intersected with streams of water, and diversified with heights and hollows; the air is salubrious, and the people in

general remarkably healthy. The rivers Awe, Kinlochy and Etive, abound with excellent trout. Here towers Cruachan Bean, with its double top, one of the highest mountains in Scotland. Sea-shells have been found on its summit; its circumference is 19 computed miles, and it affords excellent pasturage for black cattle and sheep. Vast numbers of Druidical monuments are pointed out in this district.

Of Kilninver and Kilmelfort the general aspect is hilly; the lower parts are sloping declivities to the sea, which produce good crops of oats, bear, and potatoes. It enjoys a considerable extent of sea-coast on Loch Feochan.

Kilchrenan and Dralaich is the only parish in the county which enjoys no sea-coast; this in part is made up by that fine sheet of water Loch Awe, that divides the parish almost in two, lengthways. The surface is much diversified with heights and hollows, and intersected by numerous streams descending from the hills; heath is the prevailing appearance, but there is also much valuable wood here. The island of Inis-conel in Loch Awe, with its castle, a majestic ruin, now almost covered with ivy, never fails to attract the attention of travellers. Lochavish also lies here; it is a beautiful sheet of water of a triangular form, and full of trouts, having also a castle and several islands in it.

Lismore and Appin comprehend the districts of Elanore, Achnacrois, Appin, Durrot, Glenorenan, Glencoe, and Kingerloch. By far the greater part is hilly and mountainous. The best soil is in Appin; it is equally capable of bearing corn as grass. There is one farm 18 Scots miles long. Lismore is an island 16 miles long, and from half a mile to 2 broad; it is altogether a lime rock, and the prodigious bed of marl at the bottom of a loch may be esteemed a natural curiosity. Many of the scenes acted by Fingal are laid in this parish. A solitary cottage, called King's House, in the eastern part of this district, is almost the only habitation to be met with in a circuit of 30 miles. The vale of Glencoe lies near the head of Loch Etive, noted for the cruel massacre of its inhabitants in 1691; and a few miles from its mouth lies the site of Barbonium, considered as the ancient capital of the Scots. Not far from this is Dunstaffnage, once a royal palace. Formerly a lead mine was wrought in Appin, but it was given up several years ago. The quarry of Ballychulish produces slate of a good quality, and is wrought with much spirit and success. At the castles of Achinduin and Kingerloch there are remarkable echoes, which repeat six or eight syllables.

Morven, or Morvern, is a peninsula nearly 20 miles in length,

and, where broadest, not less than 10. The general appearance is hilly, but not of great height; though covered with heath, the hills for the most part yield good pasture. There is a good deal of natural wood here, particularly on the sides of Loch Sunart, in which are deer and roes. Limestone abounds in some places, and not long ago a lead mine was wrought here, but it proved unsuccessful. The appearances of coal at the head of Lochalin bay are very flattering. The principal antiquity is the ruin of a castle on the Sound of Mull, called Ardterinish, where Macdonald of the Isles used to reside, and to hold his parliaments. The hills of Morven are celebrated in the songs of Ossian, as being Fingal's country. It is generally understood, however, that the Morven of Ossian is not confined to this district alone, but relates to the West Highlands in general.

The very extensive parish of ARDNAMURCHAN lies partly in Inverness-shire, being formed by the annexation of 5 parishes under this name. It is divided also into 5 districts, viz. 1. Ardnamurchan Proper, the extent of which is 16 miles by 4½; 2. Sunart, 12 miles by 6; 3. Moidart, 8 miles by 7; 4. Arasaig, 16 by 6; and, 5. Morer, which is 14 by 4 miles. The two first belong to Sir J. Riddel, Bart. the whole of Arasaig, and part of Moidart, to Macdonald of Clanranald. The general description is very much the same with that of Morven, from which it is separated by Loch Sunart. The Strontian mines lie in this parish; in these mines a species of *terra ponderosa* has been discovered, called Strontites, having chemical qualities peculiar to itself, and first accurately analysed by Dr. Hope; on the hills in their neighbourhood, fine specimens of asbestus and talc have been found, studded with garnets.

The parish of GIGHA and CARA consists of two islands of the same names, both of them about 3½ miles west from Cantyre.

The parish of JURA and COLONSAY consists of about nine islands, of which Jura and Colonsay are the most considerable.

The parish of KILCHOMAN is situated in the island of Islay, and is said to derive its name from St Chomanus, who was sent thither by St Columba to preach the gospel. Around the coast, the soil, though various, is in general fertile. The parish is intersected by two arms of the sea, and contains a lake which covers 100 acres of ground. On a small island in this lake, there is a strong fort, the bastions of which are still entire. To this fort M'Donald of Islay used to betake himself in his difficulties.

KILDALTON, situated at the south-east end of Islay, exactly resembles Kilchoman in its soil. It has some tolerable harbours, particularly Loch Knock, on which is situated the small village of

Kildalton, containing about 100 inhabitants. There are here the remains of several Danish encampments; and many of the places bear Danish names.

KILFINICHEN and KILVICEUEN is an extensive united parish in the island of Mull, with which are connected the islands of Inch-Kenneth, Eorsa, and I-colm-kill. This parish is in general barren, and contains some mountains of amazing height.

The united parish of KILLARROW and KILMENY, in the island of Islay, is partly low, and partly mountainous. It is distinguished by the elegant residence of Mr Campbell of Shawfield, the proprietor of the whole island.

KILNINIAN, in the north-west extremity of Mull, stretches into the sea in the form of a peninsula. Connected with this parish are the isles of Ulva, Gometra, Little Colonsay, and Staffa; and the small uninhabited cluster called the Treishnish, or the Treshunish isles. At Tobermory, in this parish, there is an excellent harbour, where a village has lately been erected by the British Society for improving the coast, and encouraging the fisheries. Near Aros, another harbour on the Sound of Mull, stands a large castle, said to have been the residence of the Lords of the Isles.

The parish of SMALL ISLES comprehends the islands of Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Muck; of which Eigg is politically annexed to the county of Inverness, and the other three belong to Argyllshire.

The parish of TIRY comprehends the islands of Tiry, Coll, and Gunna; besides several small uninhabited islands.

TOROSAY is situated on the east side of the island of Mull. Its general appearance is rugged and mountainous.

A more particular description of these insular parishes will be found in our account of the Western Islands, near the end of this volume.

ROADS.

Inverary to Glasgow.

See direct roads from Glasgow, Vol. I. p. 197.

Inverary to Stirling.

See direct roads from Edinburgh, Vol. I. p. 76.

To Campbelltown.

	(Miles.)	
To Goatfield		8
Lochgarehead	8	16
Invernail	11½	27½
West Tarbet	9½	37
Killean	18¾	55¾
CAMPBELLTOWN	17¾	73½

(Miles.)

This road goes southward down the west bank of Loch Fyne;

4 Crosses Douglas water.

4½ St John's.

6 Pass Auchindrain.

7 Cross a small river at Forge.

8 Goatfield.—The road goes by the side of Loch Fyne, and at

11 Crosses Cada water.

11½ Auchgoil House.

12½ Minart on the left.

16 Lochgare-head.

22½ Lochgilp-head Inn. Turning the projection of the loch, the road, still keeping the water-side, passes

27½ Invernail.

34 Pass the seat of Campbell of Asknish.

37 West Tarbet. At a distance to the left, Tarbet Castle.

42 Lagvoulan, or Whitehouse Inn.

47 Kirktown of Kirkcalmonel.

53 Ruins of Runachan.

55¾ Killean Kirk.

61 Barr Inn. On left Barr House, Colonel Campbell.

64 Balacharty.

69 Ruins of Kilhuny. The road from this passes by Craigs, Kirkmichael, and Drummore, to

73½ CAMPBELLTOWN.

To Lochgoil-head.

	(Miles.)	
Cross Ferry of St Catherine's		1¾
Ardkinlass parks	1½	3¼
Tomachroshair	2	5¼
Monaricadair Bridge	2	7¼
LOCHGOIL-HEAD	2¼	9½

To Ardintenny on Loch Long.

		(Miles.)
Cross Ferry to St Catherine's		1½
Strachur Inn	5	6½
Whistlefield	6	12½
ARDINTENNY	5	17½

To Rothesay in Bute,
(New Road.)

		(Miles.)
To Strachur Inn, as above		6½
Leanach	4	10½
Bridge over the *Reul*	12½	23½
Auchinbreck	2	25½
Cuilintrive	5½	30½
Ferry	¾	31
ROTHESAY	8	39

To Portnahaven in Islay.

		(Miles.)
To Lochgilp-head Inn, (see p. 18.)		22½
West end of Crinan Canal	7	29½
Keills at Lagg Ferry	12	41½
Ferry to Jura	6	47½
Feolline (in Jura)	16	63½
Ferry to Port Askaig (in Islay)	1	64½
Bridge-end	7½	72½
PORTNAHAVEN	14½	87

To Fort-William, Fort-Augustus, and Inverness.

		(Miles.)
To Clady		9
Innishail	1	10
Auchlean	1½	11½
Dalmally	4½	16
Tyndrum	11	27
Inverannan	9	36
King's-house Inn	9½	45½
Glencoe	9	54½
Ballichulish	5	59½
Ferry	½	60
FORT-WILLIAM	14	74

		(Miles.)
To Letter-Findlay	15¼	89¾
FORT-AUGUSTUS	14	103¾
Invermorison	6¼	109⅝
Drumdrochit Inn	11⅝	121
INVERNESS	14⅛	135⅝

From Inverary to Oban, see Vol. I. p. 197.

The following is copied from the Report of the Commissioners on the Highland Roads, published April 1814.

A road has lately been cut from Loch-Goilhead by Ardnoe to Loch Fyne, and, though not fully completed, it has for some years been extremely useful to the public. Its extent is only 6 miles 726 yards.

The Kilmelford road from Kintraw Inn to the Church of Melford, in extent 8 miles 888 yards, was completed in the beginning of Autumn 1813.

The Glendaruel road, from Cullintrive Ferry through the valley of Glendaruel to Leanach, has been completed. Its extent is 19 miles.

A road from Corpach Moss, along the west side of the river to Clunes, with a branch from that place towards Loch Arkegg, was completed in January 1812. This road is called the Lochiesde road; its extent is 12 miles 540 yards; and the manner in which it has been made does the highest credit to the contractors, Mess. Simpson and Wilson. Great part of this road lies in Inverness-shire.

Riddan road, a branch of the Glendaruel road from the bridge of Ballochindrain to the head of Loch Riddan, was completed in April 1812. Its extent is only 2 miles.

The Strachur road, extending nearly 11 miles, from Strachur on Loch Fyne to Ardintenny on Loch Long, was completed several years ago. The Earl of Dunmore has proposed to contribute towards a bridle-road from Loch-Goilhead, the southern termination of the Ardnoe road, to Ardintenny, the southern termination of the Strachur road; and the commissioners have resolved to cause the survey to be continued to Portinstock, in the hope that this desirable prolongation of the Strachur road may be adopted.

Besides these, several other roads of considerable extent and importance have been proposed in this county, and have either been already partly executed, or will be begun without delay. Such

are, the Loch Awe road, to run from Loch Feachan on the western coast, across Loch Awe to near Inverary, an extent of 20 miles; the Moydart road, from Corran Ferry at Ardgowr, by Loch Sunart, to the nearest convenient landing-place on the north side of Loch Moydart: this line of road is upwards of 34 miles in length, and is already finished; the Morvern road from Inversanda to the Sound of Mull, a length of 20 miles.

Several roads have likewise been completed or begun in some of the larger islands. In Jura a road of 16 miles in length, from the Ferry of Feoline to the Ferry of Lagg, has been finished. Application has been made to the commissioners for another road, to extend from Lagg to the northernmost point of the island.

In Mull, a road has been proposed and surveyed, to proceed from Tobermory by Ballachray, Torloish-house, the Ferry to Ulva, and to Kirk of Salen, with branch roads, an extent of 31 miles.

CHIEF SEATS:—*Inverary Castle*, Duke of Argyll.—*Ardgarton*, Campbell.—*Ardkinlass*, Campbell, Bart.—*Dunderraw*, Campbell, Bart.—*Asknish*, Campbell.—*Largie*, M'Donald.—*Fassfern*, Cameron.—*South-hall*, Campbell.—*Strachur*, Campbell, Bart.—*Kilmartin*, Campbell.—*Craignish*, Campbell.—*Saddle*, ——————*Kilsinan*, Lamont of Lamont.—*Arroquhar*, Ferguson of Raith, &c.

Table of Heights in Argyllshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Dunicoich, behind Inverary Castle - - -	750
Ben Arthur, or the Cobler, opposite the inn at Arroquhar, supposed - - - - -	3000
Ben Lomond (Stirlingshire) - - -	3250
Cruachan - - - - -	3390

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

STIRLINGSHIRE is one of the most noted and most beautiful counties in Scotland. It is bounded on the west by Dunbarton; on the north by Perthshire; on the east by the shires of Clackmannan and Linlithgow; and on the south by the shires of Lanark and Dunbarton. It extends in length 36, and in breadth about 13 miles. The features of this county, as viewed from Stirling castle, are rich and beautiful. An extended plain stretches to the north-west, terminated by the majestic Ben Lomond, and finely watered by the rivers Forth and Teith, with their collateral streams. Numberless gentlemen's seats and extensive plantations, interspersed through the whole, enrich the prospect. Towards the east, the windings of the Forth, the rich carse and plains of Carron, loaded with the most luxuriant crops, gladden the heart, and delight the eye. The majestic Grampian mountains terminate the prospect on the north, and the green hills of Campsie on the south.

This county abounds in coal, ironstone, and sandstone; in some places there is mine also: more valuable, at least more precious minerals, have likewise been discovered, and in part wrought; viz. silver, copper, cobalt, and lead, so that at some future period, and that perhaps not far distant, Stirlingshire may become the Peru of Great Britain. In what are called the *carse grounds*, beds of sea shells, and large stumps of trees, are frequently met with. As a considerable part of the low ground is covered with moss to the thickness of several feet, the gentlemen in different parts of the county have followed the example of the late Lord Kames, of letting parcels out to people at a small rent, for a number of years, who clear the moss, and bring in the ground. These have got the appellation of moss-lairds *.

Situated, in ancient times, upon the confines of no less than four kingdoms, having the Northumbrian and Cumbrian dominions on the south, and those of the Scots and Picts on the north, this country was the field of much contention and bloodshed. It was

* They who wish a minute description of the antiquities of this county, may consult a History of Stirlingshire, published by the Rev. Mr Nimmo, and the Edinburgh Magazine and Review for 1774.

here the Romans found the greatest difficulty in subjugating the ancient inhabitants, who poured down upon them like torrents from the hills. To stop their progress, Agricola built a chain of forts, about the year 90, between the Friths of Clyde and Forth, which were afterwards connected by the famous wall of Antoninus, called Graham's Dyke *, erected about the year 140. In this county, many of the battles of Ossian are likewise said to have been fought. At Stirling our kings frequently resided, particularly James VI. The castle of Stirling has withstood some of the closest and most lengthened sieges which are recorded in the history of Scotland. On a field near Bannockburn was fought the famous battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II. of England. Contiguous to this is Torwood, famous for being the retreat of the renowned William Wallace. The root of Wallace's tree is still pointed out, near the toll-bar. Near Falkirk two famous battles were fought; one wherein Wallace and the Scots were defeated; the other is the well-known engagement in the year 1745. The banks of the river Carron have also been the stage of many memorable transactions. The two hills of Dunipace † are noticed in history as being the places where many national causes have been decided, and oftener than once by great monarchs in person; and where many treaties of peace have been signed. On the banks of Carron stood Arthur's Oven, whether intended for a temple, a trophy, or a mausoleum, is uncertain ‡. In place of gloomy castles and fields of blood, happily now the scene is changed; the wall of Antoninus, that barrier of Roman usurpation, is almost entirely demolished by the ploughshare. Here we see the Caledonian trampling on the ruins of Roman ambition, and unfettered commerce occupying the seat of imperious usurpation. The great canal which unites the eastern with the western ocean, has its entrance from the Carron, and runs parallel to it for many miles. The Carron works, erected about the year 1760, where the manufacture of iron, and all sorts of iron utensils, is carried on to a very great extent, give employment to many hundreds. Stirling is the

* So called because it was broken down by a famous chieftain of that name. It consisted of a ditch, generally from 12 to 15 feet wide, the earth from which formed the wall. In very few places was it constructed of stone.

† From *Dun*, a hill, and *pax*, peace, according to Buchanan; but the late Sir James Foulis makes it a corruption of *Dunabas*, i. e. "The hills of death," where the prisoners of war were slain.

‡ A model of it is erected at Pennycuick: it was called by Buchanan *Templum Termini*.

only royal burgh in this county: but there are several towns and villages of considerable consequence in it, such as Falkirk, St Ninian's, Larbert, Kippen, Kilsyth, Airth, Buchlyvie, Campsie, and Killearn. It is watered by the Forth, the Teith, and the Carron, besides several smaller streams.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Stirlingshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. *Miles English.*		*Number of Persons.*
	Length	*Breadth*	
Airth	5	2	1855
Alva	4	2½	787
Baldernock	5	3	769
Balfron	8	2½	1864
Bothkennar	2½	2½	575
Buchannan	20	6	748
Campsie	6	6	2909
Denny	4	2½	2033
Drimmen	15	9	1607
Dunnipace	8	2	4217
Falkirk	7	8	8838
Fintry	5	4	958
Gargunnock	6	3	954
Killearn	12	3	1039
Kilsyth	7	8	1762
Kippen	8	4	1248
Logie	4	4	671
Muiravonside	6	2	1070
Polmont	5	2	2194
St Ninians	15	6	6849
Slamannan	5	3	923
Stirling			5256
Strathblane	5	4	734

PARISHES.

ENTERING this county at the south-east corner, we first come to the parish of SLAMANNAN. The river Avon runs through it, the anks of which are a light fertile soil; as you recede, it becomes a stiff clay, and the high ground is bleak and moorish.

MUIRAVONSIDE is also situated upon the Avon; and the surface, on the whole, is flat. The soil on the east is light and gravelly, towards the west clayey; but in both productive, when properly managed. The old Castle of Almond is still entire. Coal and ironstone abound.

POLMONT lies on the banks of the Forth and Avon. The surface is flat and productive. There are considerable coal-works here, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, but no manufacture is carried on.

In the united parish of LARBERT and DUNNIPACE, the soil is not naturally fertile, though bearing good crops, in many places, from culture. There is here a bleachfield, and manufactory for spinning cotton; but the Carron-works, employing about 1000 hands, surpass every thing of the kind in the world. The famous Falkirk cattle tryst, where, in the month of October, between 20,000 and 30,000 cattle are annually collected, is held on a moor in this parish. Coal and ironstone abound here. Near the junction of Bony water with the Carron, stand the noted artificial hills of Dunnipace, covered with trees. The scenery here is very beautiful.

On the banks of the river Carron lies the parish of DENNY, and the great canal passes through it. The soil is in general a thin clay, and very unproductive.

The parish of ST NINIANS, like other parishes of this county in a similar situation, is divided into carse land, dryfield land, and moor. The appearance is enriched by a great many seats and thriving plantations, and the cultivation is well managed. This extensive parish enjoys the benefit of the rivers Carron and Forth; the minerals are coal, limestone, and sandstone; the manufactures carried on are chiefly tartan for the army, cotton cloth, tanning of leather, and making nails.

FINTRY is situated in the midst of the Campsie hills. The river Carron and a branch of the Enderick take their rise here; two small valleys on their banks constitute the only flat arable ground in the parish. The hills afford, however, good pasture, being

clothed with fine verdure. The *Loup of Fintry* is a remarkable cataract, the river Enderick falling over a precipice 91 feet in height. Not far from this, there is a range of basaltic columns, 70 in number, which stand perpendicular 50 feet in height. Auchinhilly Loup is another cascade, formed by the Carron.

KILSYTH is the most southerly parish of the county. The general aspect is naked and hilly; from the top of the highest hill the eye is carried to the Atlantic Ocean on the west, and to the German Ocean on the east. Upon the whole, the soil is light and dry. The Carron and the Kelvin are the two principal rivers in this parish. In a field where the bloody battle of Kilsyth was fought, are found a variety of ancient coins of gold, silver, and copper. In the Bullet-know, leaden balls or bullets may be dug up at almost every step. Vestiges of Graham's Dike, and of various fortifications, may be traced. There is here a wide field for the mineralogist: coal of various qualities; ironstone of different kinds, the most remarkable of which are the ironstone balls, or septaria, found in beds of blaes, lying in seemingly regular strata, but at unequal and irregular distances; they are uniformly of a round flat shape, but smallest at the top, and larger the deeper in the bank; they are esteemed at Carron as among the richest of their ores. Immediately under this stratum of blaes lies a fine stratum of limestone, in which the figures of shells, in great variety, may be traced. Mr Raspe examined a draft in the hills near Corri, where he found a vein of heavy spar, or vitriolated barytes, in some parts thinly sprinkled with copper ore. He found also specimens of red and yellow jasper, and nodules of agate and porphyry, all of which took a fine polish, were extremely beautiful, and very fit for the lapidary. At Garrel Glen there is a sandstone quarry, many parts of it of a fine white colour, decorated with delicate impressions of vegetables as black as coal. There are also curious trunk stones (stelechites quincunx) found in this quarry, indeed the most complete we have heard of.

CAMPSIE consists of two hills, with a strath between them. In this strath run the rivers Kelvin and Glazart, the banks of which are a rich loam. On the hills are some natural wood, though much less than appears formerly to have grown there. In the hills called Campsie Fells there are appearances both of lead and copper, though neither have ever been wrought. There is here a fine range of basaltic columns, and some beautiful Scotch pebbles have occasionally been found. Here is coal, limestone, and clay marl, all in great abundance. The Kincaid and Lennox-mill printfields loy a great number of hands.

In the north-west corner of this county is situated STRATHBLANE. On both sides of the river Blane, and the valley to the west, the soil is a light sand, mixed with mud, deposited by the river and brooks, and affords good crops. The hills, being part of the Lennox hills, which extend from Dunbarton to Stirling, are finely skirted with wood, rendering the prospect very pleasing. The natural beauties here are numerous. The insulated hill of Dumgoiack forms an interesting object. The spout of Ballagan is a cascade of 70 feet. Opposite the old tower of Mugdoch, and at the distance of about 300 yards, is a remarkable echo, which repeats distinctly the length of six syllables.

BALDERNOCK is situated on the banks of the Kelvin; the flat grounds to the east, and on the banks f the river, are rich and fertile; a light gravelly soil prevails in the west quarter, but almost the whole is arable. Several vestiges of Druidism are traced here, particularly the AULD WIVES LIFT, near the west end of Craigmaddy muir. It consists of three stones, two of which lie on the ground; the third lies across them, and is of a rhomboidal form, 18 feet in diameter.

In the parish of BALFRON, the soil is in general wet and tilly, and agriculture is but in its infancy. There is here limestone and freestone, but no coal has yet been discovered.

KILLEARN forms the western extremity of the beautiful Strath of Blane. The hills on both sides afford good sheep pasture, and the strath, watered by the river Blane, meandering through well-cultivated fields and fertile pasture, render this parish picturesque and beautiful. The minerals are limestone and sandstone; specimens of beautiful jasper are occasionally found scattered amongst the fragments of the basaltic columns, which abound here. Ballikinrain, the residence of Robert Dunmore, Esq. is a neat mansion, in the neighbourhood of which stands the old castle of Ballglass. The farm of Moss, on the banks of the Blane, about 2 miles from the village of Killearn, is the spot where the illustrious George Buchanan was born, in the year 1506; his father was tenant of the farm. A very handsome monument, 103 feet high, was lately erected in the village of Killearn, in honour of Buchanan, by voluntary subscription.

DRYMEN lies on the western extremity of the county. The greater part is hilly and mountainous; the banks of the Forth here are for the most part covered with moss. This place is remarkable for nothing but being the birth-place of Napier of Merchiston, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms.

BUCHANAN lies on the banks of Loch Lomond, and the Gram-

pian hills run through it. Loch Lomond, and Buchanan-house, the residence of the Duke of Montrose, with its woods and plantations, are the ornaments of this quarter.

Of KIPPEN, which borders with Perthshire, the surface and division of the soil is exactly similar to that of Gargunnock, described below. This is the head of the strath, which commences at the Castle of Stirling. Gartmore-house, the residence of Mr Graham, stands at the top, commanding an extensive view of the plain below. The minerals are limestone and freestone.

In GARGUNNOCK the ground rises gradually from the river Forth to a considerable height, which causes three divisions of the soil; 1*st*, The carse ground; 2*d*, The dryfield, as it is called, covered, until cultivated, with furze and broom; 3*d*, The moor, consisting of about 3000 acres. The rent is about L. 3000 Sterling. The attention of the traveller is attracted by the plantations and policy of Boquhan, the property of General Campbell, and by Gargunnock-house, the seat of Colonel Edinton.

The parish of STIRLING is confined to the town, and a small portion of land between it and the Forth. The approach to Stirling is delightful; the town and castle, at a distance, strike every traveller with their resemblance to Edinburgh, particularly from the south-east. A terrace walk is formed round the bottom of the rock, which commands a prospect not easily described. It was planned and constructed by Mr Edmonstone in 1723, and bears his name. On the flat below the castle, there are the marks of inclosures, and divisions on a piece of ground, where the tournaments were held; the rock above, where the ladies of the court sat to view them, still goes by the name of the *Ladies rock*. The town, which is a royal burgh and presbytery seat, and the castle, commanding one of the most extensive and noble prospects almost anywhere to be met with, are well known, and need not here be particularly described. The insulated mount of Craigforth, on which stands the mansion-house of Colonel Callendar, a little to the west of the castle, is a striking feature in the picture. Plaiding, coarse shalloons, and carpeting, have long been made here. These are in part yielding to the cotton manufacture. Stirling holds the fifth rank among the Scotish royal burghs, and was one of the *Curia quatuór burgorum*, a court which gave rise to the present convention of Royal Burghs. The castle was a favourite residence of James I. and was the birth-place of James II. In it too he perpetrated that atrocious deed upon the Earl of Douglas, which stains his memory. The room still goes by the name of *Douglas's room*. Adjoining the Castle is the Parliament house, and nearer it the Chapel-royal, both in ruins.

Logie, situated about two miles north from Stirling, lies in three shires, but chiefly in this. The surface is partly rich carse ground, and partly hilly, but very fit for pasture, being part of the Ochil hills. The ruins of the famous Abbey of Cambus-Kenneth, where James III. of Scotland was buried, and the Abbey of Craig, erected by Oliver Cromwell, stand here. So late as the year 1764, a silver mine was wrought on the estate of Airthrey. Copper and cobalt has also been found there.

Alva, situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, is totally disjoined from the county of Stirling, though it belongs to it, being almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire. The greater part is hilly, affording excellent pasture for sheep. The mansion-house stands on an eminence projecting from the base of the hill; it is pleasantly situated and surrounded with thriving wood. On the grounds of Alva a very rich silver ore has been discovered, yielding 12 ounces of silver from 14 of the ore, and it is said at one time to have produced L. 4000 per week to the proprietor while it lasted. On this estate there is also copper, lead, cobalt, and iron, but none at present wrought.

Airth stretches along the south side of the Forth. Except two small risings, called the hills of Airth and Dunmore, the parish is flat, and consists mostly of rich carse ground. There are two ferries, viz. Kersie, and Higgin's Neuk, and three harbours, in the parish. Part of the house of Airth is made up of Wallace's Tower, once the abode of that hero. There is also an old castle at Dunmore, and a third at Powfouls. At Airth and Dunmore, there is abundance of coal and freestone.

Bothkennar is a small parish, situated in the carse of Falkirk. The surface is flat, and the soil a deep rich clay, which produces all kinds of grain.

Falkirk is situated on the north road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and nearly at an equal distance from both; the road to Stirling and the West Highlands also passes through it. The greater part of the parish is enclosed and subdivided. It has a rich and fertile appearance, from the number of gentlemen's seats and villas. The Carron-works, so well known, as well as several thriving villages, lie in this parish, such as Grangemouth, Lauriston, Brainsford, and Camelon. Besides several fairs and weekly markets, there are three cattle trysts in the year, where, exclusive of horses and sheep, it is computed that no less than 60,000 Highland cattle are sold annually at these trysts. It was in the neighbourhood of Falkirk that the English army, under Edward I. gain-

ed the famous victory over the Scots, fighting under Sir William Wallace and Sir John the Graham, and in which the latter was killed, 22d July 1298. In the churchyard is to be seen a very elegant Latin epitaph to his memory.

Mente manuque potens, et Vallæ fides Achates,
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.

Thus Englished by the schoolmaster of the parish:

Of mind and courage strong, and Wallace' true Achates,
Here lies Sir John the Graham, kill'd by the English Baties.

Roads.

To Glasgow.

		(Miles.)
To Loanhead		10
Kilsyth	6	16
Kirkintulloch	5	21
Glasgow	7½	28½

For a description of this road, see Lanarkshire, Vol. I. p. 186.

To Inverary.

See road from Edinburgh to Inverary, Vol. I. p. 76.

To Inverness.

See Glasgow to Inverness, Vol. I. p. 196.

To Aberdeen.

See Glasgow to Perth and Aberdeen, Vol. I. p. 196.

To Perth by Auchterarder.

		(Miles.)
To Dumblane		6
Green Loaning	5	11
Blackford	4½	15½
Auchterarder	3½	19
Dunning	5½	24½
Perth	9	33¾

(Miles.)
3 Bridge of Allan.
5 Kippencross on right.
6 Dumblane.
7 Kippendavie, Stirling, Esq. on right.
11 Green Loaning.
14 Orthol on left.
15½ Blackford.
16½ Gleneagles to the right.
18½ Kincardine ruins on right.
19 Auchterarder.
23 Gask, Oliphant, Esq. on left.
23½ Keltie-house on right.
24½ Dunning. Road to Kinross on right.
26 Garvock.
27 Invermay-house on right.
28 Forteviot kirk.
28½ Dupplin Castle, Earl of Kinnoul, on left.
30 Aberdalgie kirk.
33½ PERTH.

To Perth by Crieff.

	(Miles.)	
To Dumblane		6
Green Loaning	5	11
Muthil Kirk	6½	17½
CRIEFF	3	20½
Foulis	4½	25
New Inn	3	28
Methven	3½	31½
PERTH	6½	38

(Miles.)
11 Green Loaning.
12 Ardoch on right.
13 Road to Blackford on right.
14 Orthol on right.
17 Road to Queensferry to the right.
17½ Muthil kirk.
18½ Castle Drummond to the left.
20½ Crieff.
21 Dalnacardock road to left.

(Miles.)

23 Cultoquhey.
24 Abercairney on right.
25 Foulis kirk on left.
27 Gorthey-house.
28 New Inn.
29 Balgowan on right.
31 Tippermalloch on right.
31½ Methven kirk on left.
33 Methven-house.
36 Hunting-Tower, Duke of Athole.
38 PERTH.

To Dumbarton.

		(Miles.)
To Gargunnock		6½
Kippen	4	10½
Drymen	12½	29
DUMBARTON	11	34

(Miles.)

At the toll-bar this road winds to the right, and keeps the
3 plantations and House of Touch on the left.
4 Craignase.
6½ Gargunnock on the right, Campbell, Bart.
7 The village and kirk of Gargunnock.
7½ Kepdarroch on the right.
9 Passes the elegant policy of Buchquhan, Campbell.
10½ Kippen.—Enters Perthshire.
12 Kilhorn on the right.
13 Cardross, Erskine, Esq. on the right.
14 Enters Stirlingshire; Carden on the right.
15½ Village of Buchlyvie.—The country is barren and naked for some miles.
23 Kirk of Drymen.—Crosses the water of Enderick.
23½ Road on the left goes to Glasgow; the road on the right to Bonhill—On the right to Buchanan-house, Duke of Montrose.
25 Kirk of Kilmaronock.
29 Westertown.
30 Road to the right goes to Luss, by Boat of Balloch, and up the west bank of Loch Lomond.

(Miles.)
31 Bonhill kirk.
32 Levenside, Campbell, Esq.
34 DUMBARTON.

To Alloa and Dumfermline.

	(Miles.)	
To Tullibody		5
ALLOA	2	7
Clackmannan	2	9
Kincardine	3¾	12¾
Ferryburn	5½	18¼
DUMFERMLINE	4¾	23

To Kinross.

	(Miles.)	
To Alloa		7
Linmill	2½	9½
Forrest Mill	2¼	11¾
Crook of Devon	6	17¾
KINROSS	6	23¾

To Kinross by Dollar.

	(Miles.)	
To Alva		7
Tillicoultry	3	10
Dollar	3	13
Muckart Yetts	4	17
Crook of Devon	3	20
KINROSS	6	26

CHIEF SEATS.——*Buchanan-house*, Duke of Montrose.—*Kerse-house*, Lord Dundas.—*Dunmore Park*, Lord Dunmore.—*Callendar-house*, Forbes.—*Craigforth*, Callendar.—*Auchinbuy*, Munro.—*Airthry*, Abercrombie.—*Bannockburn*, Paterson, Bart.—*Braes*, Napier.—*Alva*, Johnstone.—*Banton*, Caddel.—*Gargunnock-house*, Campbell.—*Airth*, Graham.—*Rednock*, Gen. Graham Stirling.—*Herbertshire*, Muirhead.—*Fintry*, Graham.—*Dunnipace*, Spottiswood.—*Merchieston-hall*, Napier.—*Balagan*, Graham.—*Mount Riddel*, ——————.—*Ballekinrain*, Dunmore.—*Neuck*, Higgins.—*Gartmore-house*, Graham.—*Kinnaird-house*, Bruce.—*Buchquhan*, Fletcher Campbell, &c. &c.

Table of Heights in Stirlingshire.

Few of the hills in this county have been measured; the highest are on the borders of Perthshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Ben Lomond - - -	3240
Ben Ledi - - - -	3009
Dumiat, near Stirling, said to be - -	2500
Bencleugh, the highest of the Ochils - -	2200
Campsie Fells - - - -	1500

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

THIS small county is bounded on the south and west by the Frith of Forth and Stirlingshire, and on the north and east by Perthshire, excepting at one point, where it joins the county of Fife. Its greatest length does not exceed 9, and greatest breadth 6 miles. From the shores the surface rises gradually to the Ochil hills, the highest of which is in the parish of Tillycoultry. On the banks of the Forth the country is flat and rich; the Ochil hills afford good pasture for sheep and black cattle. The tops and flat behind them are rather bleak, and the soil unproductive. Besides the Forth, the Devon and Black Devon water this county. This county contains two considerable towns, Alloa and Clackmannan, but no royal burgh. Till lately the want of turnpike roads was much felt as a drawback to improvement in this district. The extensive distilleries at Kilbagie and Kennetpans, with the iron-works of the Devon company, have been of great service in improving this quarter. The counties of Clackmannan and Kinross send only one representative to Parliament.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Clackmannanshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length.	Breadth.	Number of Persons.
Alloa - - -	4	3	4214
Clackmannan - -	6	5	2961
Dollar - - -	3	2	693
Tillycoultry - - -	6	2½	916

PARISHES.

On entering this small county from Stirlingshire, we find ourselves in the parish of Alloa. The situation of the town is pleasant, and it has a good harbour. Near it stands the Tower of Alloa, the residence of Mr Erskine, the representative of the Marr family. The tower and gardens have been considerably modernized, and the surrounding parks contain a quantity of very fine timber. A considerable coal trade is carried on here; there is likewise a glasshouse, a tile, and a tan work. An iron foundery upon a small scale, has been lately erected. Coal has been long wrought in this quarter; that on the barony of Alloa is thought to be the farthest west of any north of the Forth.

Clackmannan parish is all cultivated, a great part being carse ground, and highly productive; that on the north of the town is clayey and wet. Here some large fields have been gained from the Forth. Clackmannan is the county town, beautifully situated on an eminence. At the west end stands the old tower of Clackmannan, said to have been built by Robert Bruce, from which there is one of the richest views in Scotland. There is preserved in the Tower, the great sword and casque of the celebrated Robert Bruce; also a large two-handed sword, said to have belonged to Sir John de Graham, one of the faithful champions of the great Wallace. This parish is watered on the north by the river Devon, which, after running ten miles in an easterly direction, makes a remarkable turn to the west, at a place called the Crook of Devon. Near the town stands a handsome modern house, the property of Mr Bruce of Kennet. Agriculture is much indebted to the Farmer Club, which instituted ploughing matches here in the year 1794. The great distilleries of Kilbagie and Kennetpans lie in this parish.

Tillicoultry consists of part of the Ochil hills, and the flat ground below upon the Devon; which last contains about 2000 acres. The Ochils here afford fine pasture. The flat ground is in general light; much of it is covered with small round stones; but it is well cultivated, and yields good crops. The summits of the Ochil hills are in general composed of a red or grey granite, and specimens of various metals are occasionally found, such as silver, lead, copper, cobalt, and ironstone. Some years ago copper was wrought; now only the ironstone, which is chiefly of the kidney kind, is wrought by a company lately erected. In the low grounds there is abundance of coal. The banks of the Devon here are ex-

tremely beautiful, and the air very temperate; so much so that *Newte* calls it the *Temple* of Scotland. Tillicoultry serge has been manufactured here since the days of Queen Mary; it commonly sells at one shilling per yard.

DOLLAR consists chiefly of an inclined plain at the foot of the Ochil hills, beautifully smoothed and spread out by the hand of nature. The hills here afford excellent pasture, and the low ground is of a light and gravelly soil; but on the banks of the Devon, which nearly divides the parish, a clayey soil prevails. At the Cairnglen, specimens of silver ore have been found, and at the White Wisp, pebbles remarkable for size and beauty are often to be met with. The greatest natural beauty are the glens and wood around the ancient tower of Castle Campbell. It was, till lately, the property of the Duke of Argyll, and was the original residence of that family.

ROADS.

THE only roads passing through this county, are the roads from Stirling to Alloa, Dumfermline, and Kinross, (See Stirlingshire, p. 33.)

Besides the above, there is a road which passes through the county from Queensferry to Stirling in the following direction:

To Torryburn		8½
Culross	1½	10
Kincardine	4½	14½
Clackmannan	3½	18
Alloa	2	20
Tullibody	2	22
STIRLING	5	27

CHIEF SEATS.——*Shawpark*, Lord Cathcart.—*Tullibody*, Abercromby.—*Clackmannan-house*, Bruce of Kennet.—*Alloa-house*, Erskine of Marr.

HEIGHT.——Buccleugh, the summit of the Ochils, 2000 feet above the sea.

COUNTY OF KINROSS.

THIS is a small district, which divides with Clackmannan the privilege of sending a representative to Parliament. It is almost circular, and the circumference does not measure above 30 miles. The county of Fife bounds it on the east, Clackmannan and Stirlingshire on the south, and Perthshire on the west and north. The middle of the county is flat, but it rises on all sides. The town of Kinross was once famous for coarse linen cloth, and for cutlery ware, but both these manufactures have been for some time on the decline. Loch Leven is a noble sheet of water, situated at the foot of the westmost of the hills called the Lomonds; its circumference is about 15 miles, and its surface is varied by several islets, the largest containing 48 English acres, on which stood the ancient priory of Loch Leven. On another stand the ruins of a castle once belonging to the Douglases of Loch Leven, but more remarkable as the prison of Queen Mary, in which she was closely confined for eleven months, *anno* 1568.

"But naked stand the melancholy walls,
Lash'd by the wintry tempests, cold and bleak,
That whistle mournful through the empty halls,
And piece-meal crumble down the towers to dust.
Equal in age, and sharing in its fate,
A row of moss-grown trees around it stand;
Scarce here and there, upon their blasted tops,
A shrivell'd leaf distinguishes the year."

BRUCE.

The loch is well stored with trout of a red colour and superior quality, and with eels; it rents at about L. 1000 per annum. The only town is Kinross, which stands on the banks of the loch.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Kinross-shire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length	Breadth	Number of Persons
Cleish - - -	6	1	626
Fossaway and Tullybole -	6	4	1300
Kinross - - - -	3½	3½	2124
Orwell or Milnathort - -	5	5	2035
Portmoak - - -	7	5	1157

PARISHES.

THE most important parish in this county is KINROSS. The surface is flat, and the soil is chiefly a thin blackish earth, with a gravelly bottom. The town, which gives its name to the county, stands on the west bank of Loch Leven. It is the stage between Perth and Queensferry, being 15 miles from each. At a little distance from the town stands Kinross House, a large elegant structure, built by Sir William Bruce in 1685.

PORTMOAK is situated on the south bank of Loch Leven. The surface is various; it consists of fertile fields, rich meadows, barren moss, craggy hills, and thriving plantations. There is here great abundance of fine limestone. Michael Bruce, the poet, was born in this parish. (See Mirror, No. 36.)

CLEISH is situated on the north side of the Ochil hills. The aspect is hilly, and the soil but indifferent. On the tops of the hills several remains of Roman encampments may be traced. There is both coal and limestone here; and the appearance has been much changed of late by the improvements and plantations of Mr Adam of Blair and Maryburgh.

The united parishes of FOSSAWAY and TULLYBOLE are situated to the north of Cleish. Fossaway lies mostly in the county of Perth. The greater part is high ground, and the soil is of all varieties. A short time will produce a great improvement on the face of the country, as it contains large plantations in a thriving state. There are three natural curiosities formed by the Devon, well worthy of notice. 1*st*, The *Devil's Mill*, about a mile below

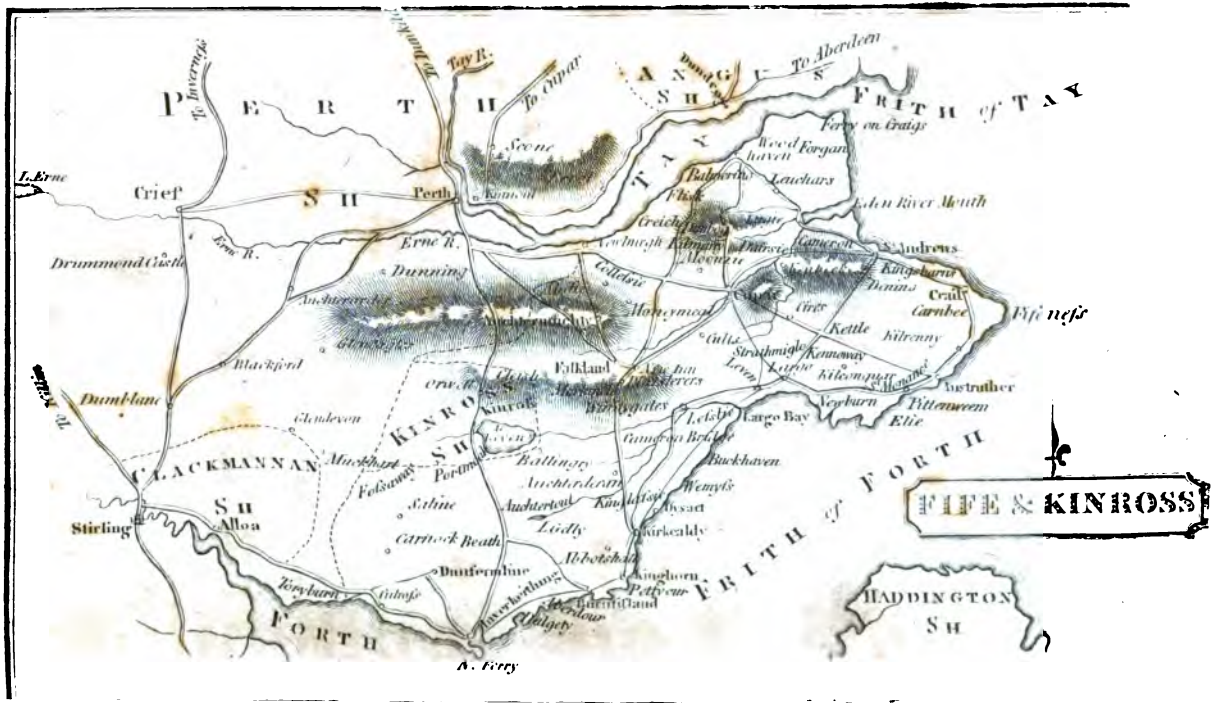
the church, where the river, falling over the cascade, precipitates itself into a large cavity of the rock below, making a noise which very much resembles the dashing of water upon a mill-wheel: From its continuance on Sunday, as well as Saturday, the country people have given it the name of the *Devil's Mill*. 2*d*, A few yards below this stands the *Rumbling Bridge*; the tumultuous dashing and boiling of the water, as it tumbles from rock to rock, over a height of about 90 feet, is the cause of the name: The view from the bridge is romantic and terrible. 3*d*, Near a mile farther down we meet with the *Caudron Linn*; here are two falls, one of 34, the other almost perpendicular of 44 feet: The water is received from each into large cavities, hollowed out of the rock, which have the appearance of large caldrons. The effect produced from viewing these cannot well be described.

ORWELL, or MILNATHORT, as it is sometimes called, is nearly a square of 5 miles. The surface is, upon the whole, flat, rising gradually towards the Ochil hills, and the soil is light and sandy. There are no minerals except sandstone. It is watered by the Queigh, and the great road from the Ferry to Perth runs through it. The ancient castle of Burleigh, once a place of great strength, and the residence of the Burleigh family, lies on the skirts of the Fife hills; in the neighbourhood of the castle there is a noted ash tree, in which Lord Burleigh is said to have concealed himself from justice.

ROADS.

Besides the great road to Perth, there is a very good one from Kinross to Stirling, by Dollar, (see Stirlingshire); and there is likewise a good road from Kinross to Auchtermuchty and Cupar Fife, see road from Dunfermline to Cupar Fife, (Fifeshire.)

CHIEF SEATS.——*Kinross House*, Graham.——*Blair* and *Maryburgh*, Adam.—*Tullybole*, Moncrieff, Bart.—*Cleish Park*, Colonel Irvine.


FIFE & KINROSS
PERTHSH
ANGUSSH
FRITH of TAY
FRITH of FORTH
CLACKMANNANSH
KINROSSSH
HADDINGTONSH
Crief
Perth
Scone
Kinnoul
Tay R.
To Dundee
To Aberdeen
To Cupar
To Inverness
To Dumbarton
L. Erne
Erne R.
Drummond Castle
Dunning
Auchterarder
Auchterardoch
Blackford
Dumblane
Glendevon
Muckhart
Forsaven
Sythe
Alloa
Stirling
Cartock Beath
Dunfermline
Torryburn
Culross
Inverkeithing
Aberdour
Helgey
N. Ferry
Falkland
Cupar
Kettle
Kennoway
Leven
Largo Bay
Newburn
Pittenweem
Anstruther
Elie
Kilconquhar
Colinsburgh
Ceres
Cupar
Kilrenny
Carnbee
Crail
Kingsbarns
St Andrews
Cameron
Leuchars
Balmerino
Flisk
Newburgh
Kilmany
Monimail
Collessie
Cultis
Strathmiglo
Auchtermuchty
Ballingry
Auchterderran
Auchterwell
Lochty
Kirkcaldy
Abbotshall
Kinghorn
Burntisland
Wemyss
Buckhaven
Leslie
Markinch
Ferry on Craigs
Newport
Forgan
Eden River Mouth
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COUNTY OF FIFE.

THIS fine and populous county extends nearly 60 miles in length, and about 16 in breadth. The Frith of Forth waters the southern, and the British ocean the eastern borders; on the north-east and north, the Frith of Tay is its boundary; on the north-west it is bounded by the shires of Perth, and on the west by those of Kinross and Clackmannan.

This county comprehends a superficies of nearly 480 square miles; the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 93,743, being nearly 196 to the square mile, a much greater proportion than is to be found in any other county in Scotland. It contains no fewer than 13 royal burghs which enjoy parliamentary representation, and 10 or 12 more, which have lost that privilege from their inability to defray the then necessary expence. The face of this county is agreeably diversified; it is hilly on the west and north-west line, extending in a ridge east almost the whole length of the county. To the south and north-east the land rises gradually from the shore, and exhibits fine prospects of fertile and well cultivated fields; and woods, and plantations, surrounding gentlemen's seats, over the whole district. Largo Law, rising above the fine bay of that name, Kelly Law, and Duniker Law, form agreeable exceptions upon the eastern peninsula. By far the greatest eminences are the three Lomonds, or Lamonds, whose conical tops are seen at a considerable distance from the east. Fife was once an earldom in the M'Duff family, created by Malcolm III. for the services performed by the Thane of Fife, in restoring him to the throne of Scotland. The title still remains in the family of Duff.

Having two of its sides begirt with the Friths of Forth and Tay, the towns and villages are thick planted on its borders. From its situation, it must have been inhabited at an early period; the fishing, coal mines, and advantages for navigation, would attract settlers; the coast would therefore be the first peopled, and best cultivated; this appears to have been the case in the time of James VI. who compared the county of Fife to *a grey mantle with a gold fringe.* Many of the boroughs on the coast are said to have enjoyed his peculiar regard and attention, hence so many got royal privileges. Though the coast be in general rich and well cultivated, the interior was, till lately, greatly neglected. Planting and improvements now go on with great spirit in most quarters. The

rivers are inconsiderable; the Eden and Leven are the largest. The black cattle raised in this county were long esteemed the largest and the best that were produced in Scotland; but in this many other counties now rival Fife. The best crops are barley, oats, pease, and potatoes; fine wheat is also raised on the coast district. Fife can boast of possessing several ancient seats of royalty. At Dunfermline, Kinghorn, Falkland, and St Andrews, vestiges of regal splendour may yet be seen. The abbeys of Dunfermline, Balmerino, and Lindores, with that of Inchcolm, were among the most ancient and richest in Scotland. The whole of the south and west division lies upon coal; in many places there is excellent limestone, particularly at Innerteil, near Kirkcaldy, in which *entrochi, patellæ*, and many marine *exuviæ*, are found in great abundance. Ironstone of a good quality abounds in many places; that species called *septarium* is found in great plenty on the shore, betwixt Kinghorn and Kirkcaldy. On the Easter Lomond lead has been found. Rubies or garnets of a fine water were formerly found at *Earls Ferry;* it is said Lady Anstruther is possessed of a pair of buckles set with garnets, found near Ely House. On the banks of the Eden, near Cupar, both chalcedony and agates have been found, that were valued by the lapidary; besides several other stones and minerals, to be noticed under the parishes where they are got. It has been observed, that landed property in Fife always sells at a higher price than in any other county in Scotland; this is said to be owing chiefly to the more minute division of property here, than in most other counties; few gentlemen possessing such large estates, as to set them far above the rank and society of their neighbours.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Fifeshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length	Breadth	Number of Persons.
Aberdour	3	3	1260
Abbotshall	2	2	2561
Anstruther Easter	1	1	296
——— Wester	1	1	969
Abdie	5	3	723
Auchtermuchty	2	1½	2060
Auchterderran	4	3	1045
Auchtertoul	3	1	396
Balmerino	3	2	786
Burntisland	3	2½	1530
Beath	4	3	613
Ballingray	3	1	289
Carnbee	4	4	1808
Carnock	3	3	860
Cameron	4	3	1095
Ceres	8	4	2305
Collessie	6	5	930
Creich	3	1	405
Cults	2	1½	700
Cupar	5	5	4463
Crail	6	3	1652
Dalgety	4	3	890
Denino	3	1½	925
Dairsie	2½	2½	550
Dunboig	3	2	232
Dysart	4	3	5385
Dunfermline	8	6	9980
Ely	4½	1	730
Falkland	5	2	2211
Ferry-Port-on-Craig	3	2	2010
Flisk	3	1	800
Forgan	3	2	916
Inverkeithing	3	3	2228

PARISHES.	Extent. Miles English		Number of Persons.
	Length	Breadth	
Kembach	4	1	626
Kettle	8	2	1889
Kennoway	5	2	1466
Kinglassie	6	2	908
Kinghorn	4	3½	2308
Kirkcaldy	3	1	3248
Kilconquhar	8	2	2008
Kilrenny	2	2	1043
Kingsbarns	4	4	832
Kilmany	6	4	787
Largo	6	3	1867
Leslie	4	3	1609
Leuchars	8	5	1687
Logie	2½	1	339
Markinch	6	5	3130
Monymeal	5	3	1166
Monzie	1½	1	201
Newburn	3½	2	412
Newburgh	4	3	1936
Pitteaweem	1	½	1072
Saline	7	6	945
Scoonie or Leven	9	2	1681
St Andrews	10	4	4203
St Monance	1½	1	522
Strathmiglo	5½	3½	1629
Torryburn	8	2	1403
Wemyss	6	1½	3264

PARISHES.

In describing this county more particularly, we shall begin at the south-west point, with the parish of TORRYBURN. It is on the whole level, and well cultivated: situated on the Frith of Forth, it has a tolerably good harbour, to which there belong 13 vessels, large and small: the great export is coal.

East from this is INVERKEITHING, extending around a bay of that name. The surface is considerably varied; but the greater part is under tillage, and yields good crops, the soil being chiefly a marly clay. The town is a very ancient royal burgh, pleasantly situated above the bay, which affords excellent anchorage for shipping, and protection from all storms. There is little trade here; coal and salt are the principal exports. The revenue of the town is about L. 200 per annum. A little to the west of the Ferry, on a rocky point to the right, stands Rosyth Castle, a favourite residence of Queen Mary. St Margaret's Hope is situated near the toll bar. This is said to be the spot on which Margaret, afterwards the consort of Malcolm Canmore, first landed on her flight from William the conqueror of England, in whose right the present race of kings have swayed the sceptre. The princess lived at the royal residence of Dunfermline, whence, passing the Forth frequently at this ferry, it got the name of the Queen's Ferry, which name it has retained for upwards of seven centuries. The famous Admiral Greig, the father of the Russian navy, was a native of Inverkeithing.

Immediately adjoining is DALGETY. The surface is considerably varied with small hills, which rise from the water's edge; the soil inclines to a loamy clay, and is productive. The Castle of Dunibirstle, the property of the Earl of Moray, and the island of St Colm, *Inchcolm*, already described, Vol. I. p. 37. give a picturesque appearance to this quarter. The coal and salt trade are carried on to a considerable extent upon the property of Sir John Henderson.

Going eastward on the coast, we meet with ABERDOUR. The ground rises to the north considerably above the level of the sea, and the soil is cold and sour. Aberdour has a small harbour, frequented by a few vessels. The situation of the old castle of Aberdour, rising amidst venerable trees, has been much admired.

Still farther to the east is BURNTISLAND, also extending along the banks of the Forth. The town is pleasantly situated upon a peninsula, surrounded with hills, and possesses a safe and commodious, though small, harbour. Before the Union, the trade to this port

was very considerable; since that period it has been trifling. The herring fishery, during the season, has drawn considerable numbers to it for several years past. Here is also a sugar-house and a vitriol manufactory. The rocks about half a mile north of the town, have much the appearance of a volcanic incrustation. Rude basaltic columns in masses, from two to four feet long, are to be seen at Dunearn hill. On the hill of Orrock, a little to the north-east, tradition says that diamonds were found. There is a mineral spring, too, upon it, which has not been analyzed. The shore abounds with beautiful flags of shell-marble. The stalactites and incrustations at Stanley burn, have long attracted notice.

Still following the coast eastward, we enter the parish of KINGHORN. The surface is rugged and hilly; the soil, where capable of being ploughed, is a rich black mould, and very productive. Kinghorn, though now a paltry village, stands pleasantly upon the declivity of a hill facing the Forth. It is a royal burgh of considerable antiquity. Near it are seen the ruins of an old castle, once a kingly residence. The tower of Seafield, situated on the beach about a mile to the east, and St Leonard's tower in the heart of the town, are places of great antiquity. Kinghorn has two harbours, Pettycur for the convenience of the ferry-boats, and one at the foot of the town. It was long famous for the knitting of thread stockings. There has been within these few years machinery erected for spinning cotton and flax, which bids fair for success. A very good specimen of basaltic columns may be seen about half way between Kinghorn and Pettycur, close by the sea; and also a large vein of martial jasper.

To the north-east of Kinghorn we meet with ABBOTSHALL. A considerable part of the coast is level, and the soil is light and good; farther inland it rises to beautiful sloping banks. It abounds in coal and lime. The quarry of Innertiel is composed of entrochi and shells, many of them such as have no counterpart in the recent state. On a rising ground near Raith house, Mr Ferguson has erected an observatory, which commands a noble prospect.

Adjoining to this lies the parish of KIRKCALDY, of irregular shape; where longest, the extent does not exceed 3 miles, and the breadth is about one. The surface, rising gradually for a quarter of a mile above one of the finest bays anywhere to be seen, is pretty flat, and the soil a rich fertile black loam. Having the Forth in front, and the parks and pleasure-grounds of Raith and Dunnikier in the back ground, this may be reckoned one of the finest situations to be met with. As a town, Kirkcaldy has little to boast of; its long, narrow, ill paved, and dirty streets, have often been the

subject of complaint; and the houses, excepting a few lately built, are but indifferent. Kirkcaldy is a royal burgh, and a presbytery seat. The manufacture of checks and tickings have long been the staple of this place. The harbour, though none of the best, has been lately enlarged and improved at a considerable expence, and there are no less than 26 square-rigged vessels belonging to it, besides smaller craft. They are chiefly employed in the carrying trade. There is coal, limestone, and ironstone here. On a bold eminence, on the east of the harbour, stands the castle of Ravenscraig, situated, however, in the parish of Dysart, (*see* Dysart). Kirkcaldy has produced many eminent men: among these we may name Michael Scott, the Friar Bacon of Scotland, who flourished in the 13th century; Mess. George and Patrick Gillespie; the former of whom, with Mr R. Douglas, also minister of Kirkcaldy, had the honour of being appointed commissioners to the assembly of Divines at Westminster, in the 17th century. The Rev. Dr John Drysdale of Edinburgh, and that famous patriot and statesman, the late Mr Oswald of Dunnikier, deserve also to be particularly mentioned. This town has also the honour of giving birth to Dr Adam Smith, author of the Wealth of Nations, and other valuable works.

Adjoining is the parish of DYSART. The ground rises from the sea for about a mile northward; the soil in general is light and well cultivated; the coast is high and rocky; coal and limestone abound. The Dysart coal was among the first wrought in Scotland, about 300 years ago; there are two strata lying about 81 inches separate, the upper is 5, the under is 8 feet thick. Dysart was created a royal burgh in the beginning of the 16th century; 28 square-rigged vessels and 2 sloops belong to it, value L. 30,000 Sterling; its harbour is good, the chief trade is coal and salt. Pathhead has long been famous for the manufacture of iron nails; it is said, that Dr Adam Smith took his first notions of the advantages of the division of labour, from seeing the smiths at work here. Of late this manufacture has declined much; but there is a great increase in the manufacture of checks, tickings, &c. Below Pathhead, on the point of the rock, stands the castle of Ravenscraig. It was gifted by King James II. to St Clair, Earl of Orkney, with the lands adjoining, when he resigned that title. It has ever since been possessed by the family of St Clair. It was inhabited in Oliver Cromwell's time, but has for a long period been in a ruinous state.

WEMYSS parish joins Dysart on the east. The appearance is varied, the ground rises from the shore, and is considerably broken; the soil is partly clay, and partly sand. It contains four consider-

able villages, Wemyss Easter and Wester, Buckhaven, and Methil. Buckhaven used to be a great fishing town, but since the haddocks left the coast, it has declined; 40 years ago it was no uncommon thing for the fishermen of this town to catch 25,000 haddocks in one day, which were sold from 6d. to 10d. per 100. The fishers here came originally from the Netherlands, about the time of Philip II. Their vessel was stranded on the shore, and they agreed to settle here. Coal and salt are the great articles of export. There are ten square-rigged vessels belonging to the parish, but they are chiefly employed in the carrying trade. Wemyss Castle, with the neat and romantic gardens at Chapel, deserve to be visited. All the rocks being composed of sandstone, many of them are excavated in a remarkable manner, which circumstance has given rise to the name, Wemyss, in Gaelic, signifying a cave.

The river Leven is the eastern boundary of this parish, separating it from SCOONIE or LEVEN. The soil here is good, and mostly all enclosed. Coal is the chief export.

Adjoining to Scoonie, on the north, is the parish of LARGO. On the south and west it is washed by the Frith of Forth, forming a beautiful bay, which takes its name from this place; the south part of the parish exhibits a picturesque and delightful scene of elegant country seats, skirted with thriving plantations, and interspersed with thriving villages and fertile fields. The soil towards the sea is sandy, but inland it is a black mould, or black loam. Largo Law, a conical hill in the back ground, rises about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. This parish has given birth to several eminent men. The brave Sir Andrew Wood, who flourished in the reigns of James III. and IV. was proprietor of the barony of Largo. After him it came into the possession of the family of Durham, the present owners. The celebrated Mr James Durham, who was first a captain of dragoons, and afterwards minister of the High Church of Glasgow, during the usurpation of Cromwell, was a younger son of this family. Alexander Selkirk, so well known by the name of Robinson Crusoe, also contributes to the celebrity of his native parish; the chest and musket which he had with him in the island of Juan Fernandez, are still in the possession of his grand-nephew, John Selkirk, weaver in Largo.

North-east from Largo is the parish of NEWBURN, almost the whole of which is arable and enclosed, producing good crops. The appearance is delightful, the scenery variegated, and the views extensive: this, upon the whole, may be reckoned one of the finest parishes in the county.

Still keeping the coast, we next meet with KILCONQUHAR. The

appearance is considerably varied, but the greater part is arable and fertile. In this parish stands the once royal burgh of Earlsferry, now an inconsiderable village. To the west of the town stands Kincraig rock, remarkable for caves, one of which, called Macduff's cave, penetrates about 200 feet into the rock; the roof is 160 feet high, forming on the whole a very majestic alcove. This parish is adorned with several elegant seats, among which are Balcarras, Kilconquhar, Newton, Lathallan, Kincraig, and Grange. The eye of the traveller is attracted by the castle of Rires, situated on an eminence, and commanding an extensive prospect. It appears to have been intended for a place of strength, having a ditch surrounding it 70 feet wide.

Adjoining to this is the small parish of ELY: the whole is enclosed, and greater part of it the property of Sir John Anstruther, who has an elegant residence here, called Ely-house. The town is a royal burgh, and enjoys all the privileges of one, excepting the choice of a member to sit in Parliament, which it relinquished on account of the expence. Ely has a good harbour belonging to it. Rubies of a brilliant lustre are frequently found in the sands here.

The neighbouring parish of ST MONANCE is washed by the sea, above which the land rises suddenly, but to no great height; after which it is generally flat. It is all enclosed and well cultivated. The great employment of the inhabitants of this place is fishing.

The next parish which we meet with in proceeding along the coast, is PITTENWEEM. The ground is flat, the soil in general a black loam, and very fertile. Pittenweem was constituted a royal burgh by King James V. Dr Douglas, late bishop of Salisbury, is a native of this town. The greatest curiosity here is a cave, situated within the burgh, consisting of two spacious apartments, the innermost having a well of excellent water at the further end of it. They seem to have been connected with the Abbey by a subterraneous passage.

Adjoining to this is ANSTRUTHER WESTER, almost all in cultivation. The town, though a roal burgh, is but an insignificant fishing village; off the coast, about 6 miles to the east, stands the Isle of May, about one mile long, and ¾ broad. One side of the rock is composed of stately basaltic columns. It is inhabited by a family who have charge of the light-house, and a few sheep.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER, adjoining to the former, is also a small parish, and mostly under tillage.

North-east from this is KILRENNY. Nothing remarkable oc-

curs regarding these three parishes; they were all more considerable some time since from the fishing on the coast, which is now almost nothing compared with what it was 40 years ago.

On the eastmost point of the county lies CRAIL, the surface of which is level and bare. Being much exposed to the east wind, trees do not thrive well. The borough is of great antiquity, and bears evident marks of having seen better days.

KINGSBARNS formerly made part of Crail. The manufacture of Osnaburgh linen is carried on to a small extent for the Dundee and Cupar markets.

The appearance of the neighbouring parish, DENINO, is very naked and bleak, the soil sour and swampy.

ST ANDREWS is an extensive and populous parish. The ground rises gradually from the shore, and forms a beautiful semicircle, in which all the variety of soil is to be met with; behind are moors, covered with heath and furze. The rivers Eden and Kenlowie discharge themselves here into the ocean. The town is pleasantly situated on a bay, and was once very famous and opulent; at the annual fairs no less than from 200 to 300 vessels resorted to this port. Now, the chief support of this royal burgh is the university, which is the oldest in Scotland, being founded in 1444. It formerly consisted of three colleges; in 1749, St Salvador's and St Leonard's were, upon a petition to Parliament, united into one. The ruins of the Cathedral, which was demolished by the mob, instigated by a sermon of John Knox's; the much admired ruins of the Chapel of Greyfriars, and those of Cardinal Bethune's castle, contribute to the picturesque appearance of this venerable city. The Cathedral was founded in 1162, and finished in 1328. It was in length, from east to west, 370 feet, the cross 180, and common breadth 65. The height was 100 feet; for height, the beauty of the pillars, symmetry and proportion of the whole, it was esteemed one of the finest Gothic structures in the world. Near the ruins of the Cathedral the walls of the ancient chapel of St Rule, with its square spire, 105 feet high, are still very entire. In the west end of the Church of the Holy Trinity, there is a fine monument of Archbishop Sharp. Bishop Kennedy's tomb is also of exquisite workmanship. A few years ago, 6 magnificent silver maces were discovered within the tomb, exact models of it; one was presented to each of the Universities in Scotland. A stranger is shown two silver arrows, with medals appended, on which are the arms and names of the gainers of the prizes in archery; this institution is now converted into a golfing society. The College Library, where there are several curiosities preserved, is well kept, and is considered one of the best in the kingdom.

In CARNBEE, which lies north of Pittenweem, the surface rises gradually, and terminates in little hills, of a conical form, called *Laws;* the highest of which, Kelly Law, rises 800 feet above the level of the sea. From the high grounds down to the sea it is loamy, and produces good crops.

About two miles south-west from St Andrews is the parish of CAMERON. The ground is high, and the soil is rather naked and bleak.

LEUCHARS, bordering with the parish of St Andrews on the north-west, is of an irregular shape. The soil is in general good. Pitlethie was a hunting seat of James VI.

The adjoining parish of FORGAN lies on the banks of the river Tay, opposite to the town of Dundee. The soil is for the most part light, but of late considerable progress has been made in cultivating and improving it.

LOGIE lies about three miles north-east from Cupar. The country is in general hilly here, but fertile; the highest hill is Lucklaw hill, anciently a hunting park of the kings of Scotland.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, situated at the mouth of the river Tay, presents a rocky and broken appearance. Before the bridge was built over the Tay at Perth, this passage was much frequented.

NEWBURGH, situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, forms the north-west boundary of the county. The tide flows here, so as to carry vessels of 500 tons burden; it has the appearance of an arm of the sea. The surface is upon the whole flat, and the soil rich. In the midst of a rich and extensive plain, stand the ruins of the ancient Abbey of Lindores. Here too stand the famous crosses of M'Duff and Mugdrum. The town is a place of considerable antiquity, and though long on the decline, now begins to revive, and seems to keep pace with the general improvement of the county. The chief employment is the weaving trade.

The parish of ABDIE is of a very irregular form, and much detached. The surface is hilly and naked, there being no planting or wood of any extent, though the soil is very fit for carrying timber. Nosman's Law, one of the Ochils, is of considerable height. The number of old mansion-houses in this parish bespeak it to have been once better inhabited and more esteemed. The fine lake of Lindores is well stored with perch and pike. The stone quarries of this parish yield between L. 500 and L. 600 per annum. They are exported for paving the streets of London.

KILMANY consists of a fine valley or strath, of a mile in breadth, surrounded with hills on each side. The river Moutry, flowing

gently through it, fertilizes the fields, and beautifies the scenery. The want of sufficient planting is much felt.

West from Forgan is BALMERINO, stretching along the banks of the Tay. This parish presents two ridges of hills, the soil of which is thin and sharp, but productive, especially in barley and potatoes. The workmanship upon some of the pillars of the Abbey of Balmerino is much admired.

FLISK is situated on the river Tay, opposite the Carse of Gowrie. Here stands the old castle of Ballenbreck, once the residence of the Rothes family.

Of DAIRSIE the general appearance is that of a gentle rising-ground, terminating in two hills of a very moderate height, called *Foodie*. The soil is good, and in some parts extremely rich. It is watered by the Eden, which abounds in excellent trout. Dairsie castle, situated on the banks of the river, now in ruins, was once the residence of Archbishop Sharp.

DUNBOIG lies between two hills, having a large bog or morass at the west end, from which it derives its name. The greatest part of the land is arable, but wet.

In KEMBACH the surface is considerably diversified, and all kinds of soil are to be met with. The river Eden is the northern boundary. At Myrtown, on the estate of Blebo, specimens of lead ore were discovered, and about the year 1748 attempts were made to work it.

CUPAR is situated in the midst of the peninsula of Fife. This district is watered by the river Eden, on both sides of which the ground rises considerably. The soil on the north side is a black mould; on the south it is cold and thin, with a bottom of till. Cupar is a royal burgh, and the county town. It boasts of high antiquity, as the Thanes of Fife, according to the earliest accounts, held their courts of justice here. The town, when approached from the east, has a neat and elegant appearance. The chief manufacture is linen of various sorts, of which there is annually stamped to the value of L. 20,000 Sterling.

CULTS lies in the vicinity of Cupar, and on the banks of the Eden. The general appearance is hilly, except on the banks of the river, but the hills do not rise to any great height.

The greater part of MONZIE is hilly. The soil in the low parts is thin, but fertile.

COLLESSIE on the north-east is hilly, and on the south flat and uncultivated. Not far from the village are the remains of two castles or fortifications, but no distinct account of them can be given.

The parish of MONIMAIL is in general a dry soil, and well cultivated. The house of Fairney, situated here, is said to have been one of Macduff's castles. Melville-house, the seat of the Earl of Leven, with its extensive plantations, is an ornament to this quarter.

In CREICH there is nothing worthy of notice but the vestiges of two Roman camps upon two hills.

AUCHTERMUCHTY is a small parish. Around the village the ground is pretty level, and tolerably fertile; towards the north it rises to hills, which are covered with heath. The manufacture of linen cloth is carried on to a considerable extent.

CERES parish is generally hilly, but none of its hills are of great height, and almost all of them are cultivated to the top. The river Eden runs along the north-west side, the banks of which are rich and well cultivated. The venerable tower of Struthers, formerly the seat of the Earls of Crawfurd, stands about a mile and a half from the village; about the same distance also, upon the estate of Scotstarvet, there is a conspicuous tower about 60 feet high, built of polished freestone. Here lies Craighall, the property of Sir Thomas Hope, Advocate to King Charles I. and from whom the principal families of the name of Hope are descended. In this parish, too, is Maguskmoor, famous for being the scene of Archbishop Sharp's death, in the year 1697. Lindesay of Pitscottie, author of the History of Scotland, was a native of this parish.

KETTLE is of an oblong and irregular figure. The south-east and south-west parts are hilly and bleak, the other pretty level, but, upon the whole, the land is well cultivated.

STRATHMIGLO is partly level and partly hilly, and in general of an indifferent soil.

FALKLAND, once the residence of the Scotish kings, is now an inconsiderable village; a palace in ruins being almost the only remains of its former grandeur. The parish consists of the two conic hills called the Lomonds, with the intermediate space. The weaving of coarse linen cloth is the principal branch of manufacture. On the eastern Lomond there is limestone, coal, and lead ore, which of late has been opened for working.

In MARKINCH the ground rises gradually from the Frith of Forth, terminating in swelling hills called Laws, but of no great height. The ground is either strong clay or a light loam, and the whole is arable. This parish is watered by the Leven and the Orr, in both which are salmon and trout. A considerable number of horses and black cattle are bred here. Near Balbirnie bridge

there has been a manufacture of lintseed-oil carried on for some time. Here stands Balgonie Castle, once a place of great strength, the property of the Earl of Leven. A furnace for melting ironstone, which is found here in great abundance, has been erected at Balgonie. Near it is the old house of Balfour or Balfor. Not far from the parish church is Balbirnie, a delightful spot, the residence of Mr Balfour.

The whole parish of KENNOWAY lies on a bank gradually ascending from south to north. The soil is light and gravelly, all arable, and in general fertile.

LESLY parish extends northward from the river Leven. The surface is generally flat, and almost all arable. The chief employment in the town of Lesly is weaving.

The parish of KINGLASSIE is flat on the banks of the small rivers of Locherty and Ore; from thence it rises gradually into two ridges; about one-third of the land is in tillage, and yields about L. 3000 per annum.

The whole of AUCHTERDERRAN parish stands upon coal; the soil is wet and unproductive. It is naked and bleak, and improvements go on but slowly, owing chiefly to the badness of the roads, which are here much neglected, and during a great part of the year almost impassable. There is a mineral well here, which is mentioned for its medicinal qualities in Cambden's Britannia, and Gordon's Itinerarium. Of late it has been quite neglected, and seems never to have been analyzed.

AUCHTERTOUL is a small parish, the surface of which is varied with rising ground and little hills, but it is rather naked and exposed.

In BALLINGRAY the soil is light, but not unproductive; improvements of late have gone on with some spirit here, particularly on the estates of Lochore, Ballingray, and Navity. A little to the westward of the house of Lochore, may be seen the outlines of a Roman camp very entire.

BEATH is a small inland parish, situated at the west end of this county. From the top of the hill of Beath, there is one of the finest prospects to be met with, upon which account it is often visited by strangers.

The parish of DUNFERMLINE is of an irregular form. From the town, southward, the ground slopes gently to the sea, which is about 3 miles distant. The soil here is fertile, and mostly in tillage. To the north of the town it is hilly, naked, and in general barren and uncultivated. Dunfermline is a royal burgh, and the seat of the presbytery. It is situated on a rising ground, 190 feet

above the sea, and commands various and beautiful prospects. This town has long been distinguished for its excellence in the manufacture of diaper or table linen. The value of goods annually manufactured, for some time past, has been from L. 50,000 to L. 60,000 annually. The ingenuity of the inhabitants in weaving, appeared at an early period; there is preserved in the chest of the incorporation of weavers, a man's shirt wrought in the loom, more than a century ago, by a man of the name of Inglis, which is without a seam, or the least assistance from the needle; the only part he could not execute was the neck buttons. Dunfermline was a royal residence at a very early period. The chimney of the apartment may yet be seen, where the unfortunate Charles I. was born. Within these twenty years there was to be seen, in an inn here, the nuptial bed of Queen Anne; it was given as a present by Mr Walker to the Earl of Elgin. The bed is of walnut tree, ornamented with several antique figures, neatly carved. The monastery, one of the most ancient in Scotland, was raised to the dignity of an Abbey by King David I. In 1593 it was erected into a temporal lordship, and bestowed on Anne of Denmark, queen to James VI. The principal part of this magnificent building was demolished at the Reformation. The view from the town steeple repays the labour of ascending a long and narrow staircase. The most extensive lime-works in Britain, are those belonging to the Earl of Elgin; so far as discovered, the seam is a mile long, and from 20 to 50 feet thick. This quarter also abounds with coal and ironstone.

Garnock lies in the western extremity of this county. Towards the east it is pretty level, but rises to the west. There is coal and iron ore over the whole parish, and several quarries of uncommonly fine sandstone. John Erskine of Carnock, Professor of Municipal Law in the College of Edinburgh, and author of the Institutes, was a native of this parish. From the Ink Craig of Carnock, there continually drops a liquid resembling ink; it proceeds from the coal.

In Saline the surface towards the west, to the extent of nearly one half of the parish, is pretty level; the east part is hilly, and some of the hills rise to a considerable height. There are several ruins of old towers in this parish, the most remarkable of which is Killerny.

Roads.

Cupar-Fife to Newburgh and Perth.

		(Miles.)
To Kilmaron		1½
Kinnaird ruins	5	6
Lindores village	1½	8
Newburgh	2½	10½
Abernethy *	3	13½
Bridge of Erne	5	18½
Perth	3½	22

St Andrews to Cupar.

		(Miles.)
To Guard Bridge		3½
Osnaburgh	3	6½
Cupar	3	9½

(Miles.)

On leaving St Andrews, the road goes to the right.

1 Strathtyrum, Cheape, on the left.

2 Bloomfield, Meldrum, on the left, and Kincaple distillery.

3¼ Eden-side on the right.

3½ Guard Bridge across the Eden; here the road to Dundee takes the right, this goes northward to

6 Clayton, Meldrum.

6½ Osnaburgh village.

9½ Cupar.

St Andrews to Dundee water-side.

(Miles.)

1 Strathtyrum on the left, goes round the bay.

3 Kincaple on the left, Eden side on the right.

4 Cross the river Eden by a bridge of 6 arches.

5 Earlshall on the right.

5½ Goes through Leuchars, a neat village.

6 Leuchars Castle.

7 Road to Ferry-Port-on-Craig on the righ

6 St Ford on right.

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* At this place there is a circular tower 74 feet high, of Pictish origin.

(Miles.)
10 Cupar road joins this.
10¾ Woodhaven.

St Andrews to Newport.

(Miles.)
6 Leuchars Castle, as on p. 56.
7 On left, road to Cupar, and on the right, road to Port-on-Craig Ferry.
9 Forgan Kirk on right.
10¾ NEWPORT.

Dunfermline to Cupar-Fife, by Kinross and Auchtermuchty.

		(Miles.)
To Crossgates		4
KINROSS	9	13
Milnathort	2	15
Strathmiglo	7	22
AUCHTERMUCHTY	1½	23½
Kinloch	3	26½
CUPAR-FIFE	6½	33

Dunfermline to Kinghorn.

		(Miles.)
To Inverkeithing		4
Aberdour	4	8
Burntisland	3¼	11¼
KINGHORN	3¾	14¼

Torryburn to Kinghorn.

		(Miles.
To North Queensferry		9
Inverkeithing	2½	11½
KINGHORN, as above	10½	22

MINERALS.

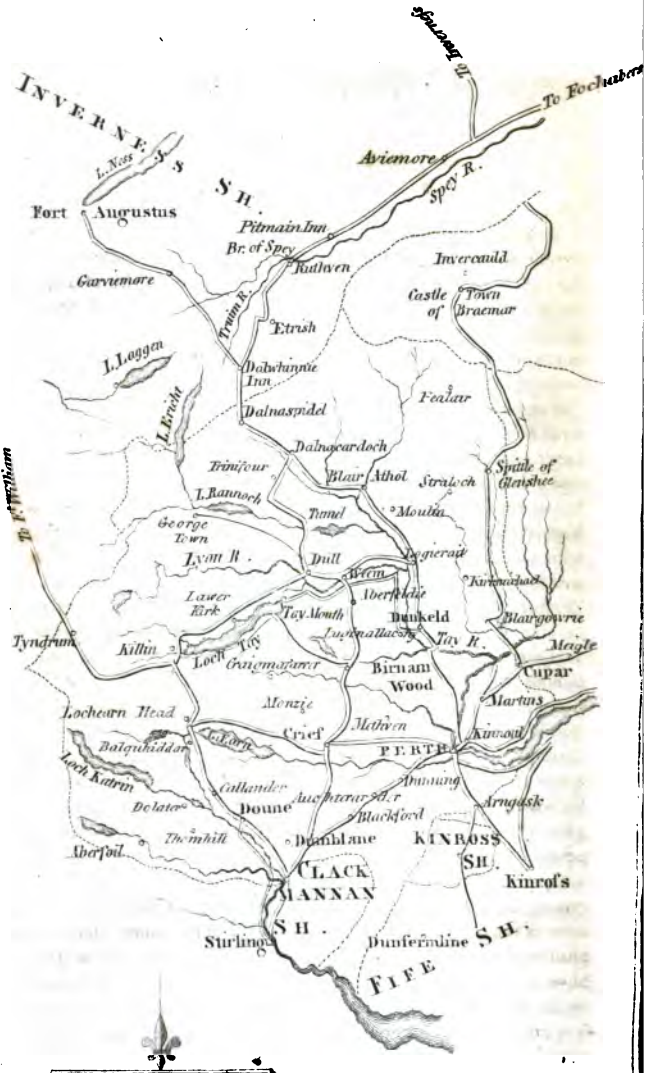
The whole of this county may be said to stand upon coal, and in most quarters it is wrought. We believe, that there is no coal wrought to any extent north of the Lomonds of Fife. In many places there is abundance of limestone, and in several places marl

is found. Ironstone, in considerable quantity, is wrought in the west quarters of the county, and some of the more precious metals, as mentioned, have been discovered. At Balmerino, beautiful eyed pebbles are got, also Carnelians, both red and white, which take a polish equal to those from the East Indies. Some pebbles have been found near Cupar also, which are singular on account of their colour.

Chief Seats.——The noblemen and gentlemen's residences are more numerous in this county than in any other; we shall endeavour to enumerate the most distinguished of them.—*Kelly-house* and *Cambo*, Earl of Kelly.—*Crawfurd Lodge*, Earl of Crawfurd.—*Balcarras*, Honourable Mr Lindesay.—*Leslie-house*, Earl of Rothes.—*Melville-house* and *Balgonie*, Earl of Leven.—*Raith*, Fergusson.—*Dunnikier-house*, Oswald.—*Wemyss Castle*, General Wemyss.—*Balmuto*, Boswell, Lord Balmuto.—*Dysart-house*, Earl of Rosslyne.—*Balbirnie*, Balfour.—*Bethune*, Balfour.—*Lundin* and *Torry*, Erskine, Bart.—*Pittilloch*, Law.—*Largo-house*, Durham.—*Durie*, Christie.—*Ellie-house*, Anstruther, Bart.—*Balchristie*, Christie.—*Balcaskie*, Anstruther, Bart.—*Innergelly*, Lumesden.—*Airdrie*, Erskine.—*Feddinch*, Lindesay.—*Mount Melville*, General Melville.—*Pitmilly*, Monypenny.—*Strathtyrum*, Cheape.—*Wormiston*, Lindesay.—*Clatto*, Low.—*Blebo*, Bethune.—*Cunnochie*, Paterson.—*Tarvet*, Rigg.—*Scotscraig*, Dalgleish.—*St Fort*, Stewart.—*Smiddygreen*, Glass.—*Dunboig*, Balfour.—*Rankeillor*, Sir John Hope, (now Lord Niddrey.)—*Lathrisk*, Johnstone.—*Nether Rankeillor*, Maitland.—*Nuthill*, Sandilands.—*Lochore*, Sime.—*Pitfirran*, Halket, Bart.—*Pittencrieff*, Hunt.—*Fordel*, Henderson, Bart.—*Inchdauny*, Ayton.—*Strathindry*, Douglas.—*Mugdrum*, Hay.—*Birkhill*, Wedderburn.—*Kemback*, M'Gill.—*Dalzell Lodge*, Dalzell.—*Balgarvie*, Robertson.—*Spring-gardens*, Arthur.—*Hilton*, Deas.—*Mountwhanny*, Gillespie.—*Naughton*, Morrison.—*Wemyss-hall*, Wemyss.—*Guilston*, Dewar.—*Lochmulony*, Scott.—*Craigsanquhar*, Spens.—*Rossie*, Cheape.—*Newton*, Thomson.—*Coats*, Thomson.

Table of Heights in Fifeshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Kelly Law	800
Larg Law, by some only	860
——— by Ainslie's map	1010
East Lawmond, ditto	1260
West Lawmond, ditto	1280


INVERNESS SH.
L. Ness
Fort Augustus
Garvemore
L. Laggan
L. Ericht
Aviemore
Spey R.
To Fochabers
Pitmain Inn
Br. of Spey
Kathven
Invercauld
Castle of
Town Braemar
Tromm R.
Etrish
Dalwhinnie Inn
Dalnaspidel
Feallar
Dalnacardoch
Trinifour
Blair Athol
Strathtay
Spittle of Glenshee
L. Rannoch
Tummel
Moulin
George Town
Lyon R.
Dull
Aberfeldie
Kenmore
Lower Fork
Tay Mouth
Dunkeld
Blairgowrie
Tyndrum
Killin
Loch Tay
Grandtully
Tay R.
Meigle
Birnam Wood
Cupar
Lochearn Head
Menzie
Martins
Balquhiddar
Crieff
Methven
Kinnoul
PERTH
Loch Katrin
Callander
Auchterarder
Ardunning
Arngask
Doune
Blackford
Thornhill
Dunblane
KINROSS SH.
Aberfoil
CLACKMANNAN SH.
Kinrofs
Stirling
Dunfermline
FIFE
To Inverlochy

PERTH

COUNTY OF PERTH.

PERTHSHIRE is the most considerable county in Scotland, as to extent, population, and variety of surface. Its boundaries on the east are the counties of Fife and Angus, and the Frith of Tay; on the south, the shires of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling; on the west, the shires of Dunbarton and Argyll; and on the north, Inverness and Aberdeen shires. A detached portion is interjected between the shires of Clackmanan and Fife. It lies in the centre of Scotland, and extends about 70 miles in length, and near 60 at its greatest breadth, exhibiting Highlands and Lowlands, dales, straths, meadows, and corn fields; lakes, rivers, forests, woods and plantations; towns and villages, and a great number of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, beautifully situated, and highly ornamented. Perhaps no district in the world exhibits scenes of more rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with scenes of beauty, order, and fertility. Like all Highland districts, Perthshire abounds with rivers and lakes, which occupy extensive valleys in the heart of surrounding mountains. The principal rivers are the Tay, Forth, the Teath, and the Erne, which are all famous for their salmon, besides a great number of subordinate streams. Loch Tay and Loch Erne, Loch Rannoch and Loch Catherine, Loch Dochart and Loch Ericht, are the chief lakes. The Grampian mountains, which commence at Ben Lomond, extend across this county from north-west to south-east. The Ochil and Sidlaw hills form the southern boundary. The higher hills are in general thinly covered with vegetation, but in many places compensate by the stately oaks which grow on their shelving sides. The inhabitants of the Highlands of Perthshire speak the Erse language, though most of them now speak the English also; their dress is the ancient garb of the country, the bonnet, short coat, philibeg, and tartan hose. Their houses, in general, are miserable hovels, without chimney or window, the door serving for entrance to the light, and exit to the smoke; sometimes an opening with a few cross bars of timber, forms a window. They are only one story high, and are built of alternate layers of stone and turf. The inhabitants, however, are inquisitive, intelligent, and hospitable, but rather superstitious, and very tenacious of old customs. The Lowlands are no way different from other cultivated parts of Scot-

land. There are only two royal burghs in this large county, Perth and Culross; there are many considerable towns, which formerly enjoyed these privileges, besides several burghs of barony, and about 60 considerable villages. This extensive county has been most naturally divided into a variety of districts, the principal of which are Monteith, Balquhidder, Breadalbane, Rannoch, Athol, Strathern, Perth Proper, and Strathmore, all which, previous to the jurisdiction act in 1749, were stewartries under the hereditary jurisdiction of the great proprietors.

Monteith, or *Menteith*, comprehends the south-west part of the county, lying on both sides of the Forth, excepting Balquhidder, which formerly belonged to the stewartry of Strathern. Monteith formerly gave the title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Graham. The loch of Monteith is a beautiful expanse of water.

Balquhidder is a Highland district about 15 miles in length, and 7 in breadth: it comprehends Benmore, Benvoirlich, &c. and many fine lakes, as Loch Lubnaig, Loch Voil, &c. A considerable part of the ancient Caledonian forest is in this district.

Breadalbane or *Breadalbin* district extends about 33 miles in length, and 13 where broadest; it is very mountainous, the chief produce being cattle. In the glens and haughs, good lint, oats, and potatoes, are produced. It is chiefly the property of Lord Breadalbane, and gives the title.

Strathern is a beautiful and extensive valley, about 30 miles long, having the river Erne running through the middle of it, from west to east. It reaches from Loch Erne Head, nearly as far as to Perth, and is bounded on the north by the Grampian mountains, and on the south by the Ochil hills. On the banks of this beautiful stream, the Erne, are many villages and country seats, distinguished for romantic situations. In variety, contrast, and beauty, this valley is scarcely to be paralleled in Scotland. In this district, as well as in Breadalbane, many vestiges of Druidism are pointed out.

Rannoch is a very mountainous district, forming an angle between Athol and Breadalbane. Loch Rannoch is a fine sheet of water, from which the Tummel issues. There is a very extensive forest of fir here, belonging to Robertson of Strouan, covering 2566 acres, and woods of oak, birch, &c. said to cover 3869 acres.

Atholl is the most northern district of Perthshire. It extends 43 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, having Breadalbane on the south-west. It is also very mountainous, and contains some ancient forests. The most noted seat in this district is Blair Castle,

situated on the river Tilt; it belongs to the Duke of Atholl, who derives his title from the district.

Strathmore, or the *Great Strath*, is a strath or plain, extending from near Perth to Brechin, 40 miles in length, and from 4 to 6 in breadth. It is beautifully diversified with plantations of trees, cultivated fields, villages, and gentlemen's seats. On the north are the Grampian mountains; on the south a ridge of hills called Sidlaw, the highest of which are King's Seat and Dunsinnan hill. This district gives the title of Earl to the family of Lyon.

Perth Proper comprehends the district around the capital of the county, which forms a beautiful semicircle upon the banks of the Tay.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Perthshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length	Breadth	Number of Persons.
Aberdalgie	4	3	542
Aberfoil	11	5	711
Abernethie	5	4	1355
Abernytie	3	2	271
Alyth	12	3	2397
Arngask	4	4	204
Auchterarder	5	5	1700
Auchtergaven	9	5	2042
Balquhidder	20	10	1377
Bendothy	6	1½	860
Blackford	7	4	1520
Blair-Athol	30	18	2848
Blairgowerie	9	2	1914
Callander	20	13	2282
Caputh	—	—	2097
Cargill	6	4	1585
Clunie	9	4	913
Collace	2	2	562
Comrie	13	10	2458
Crieff	5	3	2876
Culross	4	4	1502
Cupar Angus	5	2	2169
Dron	5	3	428
Dull	30	12	4055
Dunbarny	4	3	1066
Dunblane	9	6	2619
Dunkeld and Dowally	—	—	1857
Dunkeld (Little)	16	—	2977
Dunning	7	5	1504
Errol	5½	4	2658
Forgandenny	5	2	914

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length	Breadth.	Number of Persons.
Forteviot	8	2	786
Fortingal	7	17	3875
Foulis	8	6	1614
Gask	2½	2½	601
Glendovan	6	4	149
Inchture	4	3	949
Kenmore	8	7	3946
Killin	28	7	2048
Kilmadock	6	3	3044
Kilspindie	5	3½	762
Kincardine	12	7	2212
Kinclaven	—	—	1035
Kinfauns	5	3	646
Kinloch	9	1½	367
Kinnaird	3	2	455
Kinnoul	2	2	1927
Kirkmichael	17	7	1568
Lecrop	3	3	260
Lethindy	5	2	345
Logierait	9	4	2890
Longforgan	7	3½	1569
Madderty	3	2½	650
Maddoes, St	1	1	295
Martins, St	4	1	1136
Meigle	4	2	946
Methven	5	4	2073
Monedie	3	3	1157
Monzie	12	7	1157
Moulin	7	7	1908
Muckart	5	3	538
Muthil	10	9	2880
Perth	4	3	9870
Port	7	5	1569
Rattray	4	2	880

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English.		Number of Persons.
	Length	Breadth	
Redgorton - - -	5	3	2009
Rhine - - -	4	1	403
Scone - - - -	3	3	1670
Strowan and Monivaird - -	8	6	392
Tibbermuir - - -	5	3	1306
Trinity Gask - - -	5	3	769
Tullyallan - - - -	4	4	2800
Weem - - - -	—	—	1436

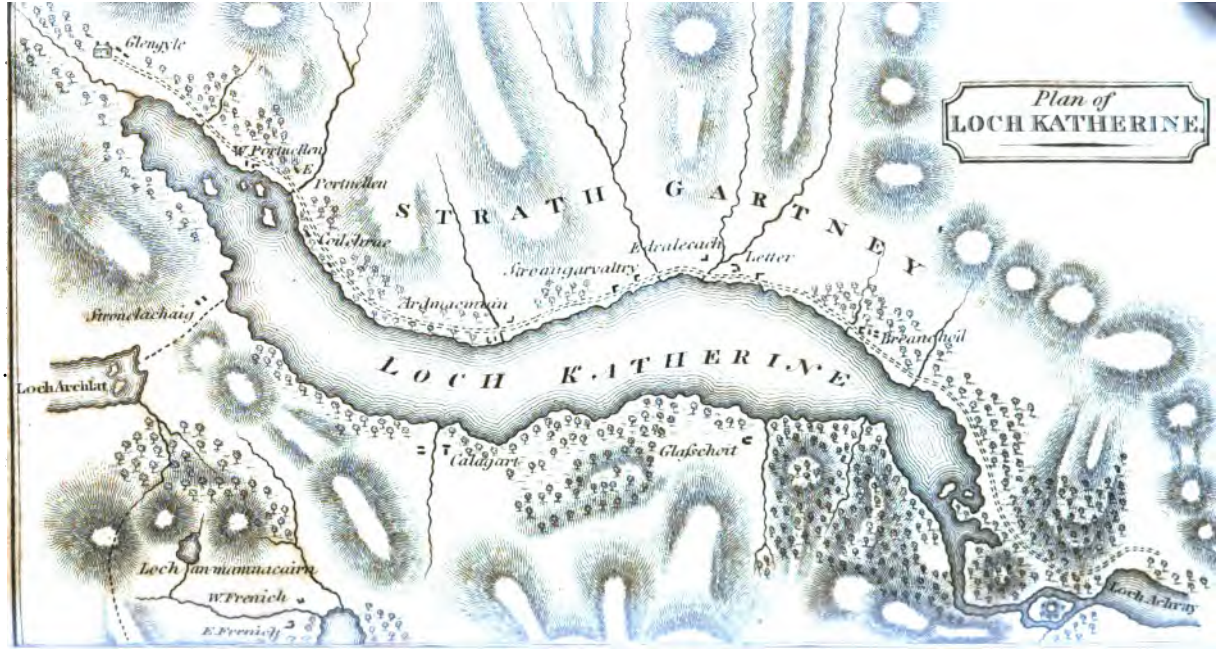
PARISHES.

BEGINNING with the most southern district, we come to CULROSS and TULLYALLAN, both of which lie on the north shore of the Forth. The ground rises pretty abruptly from the water side, and hangs with a gentle acclivity to the south-west. The soil, naturally rich, is daily receiving improvement by culture. Culross was once a place of considerable trade in salt and coal, but has decayed much of late. It was also famous for the manufacture of girdles. Above the town stands the old church of Culross, and the Abbey, a princely mansion, once the residence of the noble family of Dundonald. A few years ago Lord Dundonald erected a very complete set of works for the purpose of extracting a species of oil or tar, and volatile salt, &c. from coal, but failed in the experiment, we know not from what cause. Near this stands Valleyfield, a neat modern house, belonging to Sir Charles Preston. The castle of Tullyallan is an old ruin, about half a mile from the waterside. Besides coal, there is fine sandstone here, of which, it is said, the Stadthouse of Amsterdam was built.

MUCKART is of a triangular form; it comprehends part of the Ochil hills, which affords fine sheep pasture. This parish is adorned by the river Devon, with its beautiful and romantic banks. It contains both coal and limestone.

In the heart of the Ochil hills lies GLENDOVAN, well adapted for sheep pasture.

BLACKFORD lies at the extremity of the Ochil hills. The inte-


Plan of
LOCH KATHERINE.
Glengyle
W. Portnellen
E.
Portnellen
STRATH GARTNEY
Coil Arrae
Edralecach
Letter
Sreangarvaltry
Ardnacomhan
Stronclachaig
Breanchoil
LOCH KATHERINE
Loch Archlat
Caldgart
Glaschort
Lech an mamnacairn
W. Frenich
E. Frenich
Loch Achray

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rior is a dead flat, through which the Allan runs. The soil is thin, gravelly, and unproductive.

At the confluence of the Teath and Forth, in the strath of Monteith, lies the parish of KINCARDINE. The general appearance is a dead flat, being mostly carse ground. The Forth ceases to be navigable about 300 yards below its junction with the Teath. It is in this parish that the improvement on moss ground is carrying on by Mr Drummond.

LECROP lies at the confluence of the rivers Teath and Allan. The low ground is a rich clayey soil, without a stone upon it; the high ground is dry and gravelly. The prospects from the heights here, down the vale of Stirling, and the windings of the Forth, are much admired. This parish is remarkable for the quantity of fine honey produced in it. The house of Keir, pleasantly situated on a bank, commands a noble prospect.

KILMADOCK is of an irregular form. The ground upon the banks of Forth and Teath produce good crops of every species of grain. From the banks of the Forth the ground rises gradually to the Grampian mountains, which form its northern boundary. The face of the country here is very beautiful, and in many places very romantic. The only town or village in the parish is Doune, a very thriving place; near which stand the ruins of Doune Castle, romanticly situated on a peninsula at the junction of the Ardoch with the Teath. It was the family seat of the Earls of Monteith, but now the property of Lord Moray, to whom about one third of the parish belongs. The Adelphi cotton-works, situated here, the property of an English company, employ a number of hands.

The parish of CALLANDER extends from the banks of Teath, the most considerable branch of the Forth, into the Grampian hills. Around the village, which is pleasantly situated, there is a beautiful and very fruitful valley, but on the west and north it is mountainous. The wild and romantic scenery, and the noble prospects here, are much admired. The ride from Callander to the Trosachs and Loch Catherine, a distance of about 15 miles, is extremely delightful. The road lies close by the banks of the Teath, which is here a very magnificent river; and in the way lie two small lakes. The scenery of Loch Vanacher is smooth and agreeable, but unvaried. The lower part of Loch Achraig (which is considerably smaller than the other) possesses more variety. Towards the end of this loch, however, the scenery suddenly changes; and from possessing the qualities of calmness and placidity, all at once assumes a bold and grand appearance. The Trosachs, which begin here, consist of a series of broken, insulated, diversified ranges of

wooded rocks. The variety of fantastic appearances which they assume exceeds description. The range decreases in a gradual order from east to west; but in that range, there is such a concurrence of different unconnected hills, that the variety is most wonderful. The road is carried over this diversified scene, sometimes leading through the dark and difficult rifts of the mountains, and sometimes over their rocky tops. In the midst of this magnificent scenery, Loch Catherine opens to the view. This lake possesses every quality to render such a scene delightful. Its transparent waters flow into innumerable bays, while its banks are indented with high, bold, rocky promontories, stretching considerably into the lake. The Trosachs and Loch Catherine are incomparably picturesque. The following description, given by the minister of the parish, is elegant without exaggeration.

"Travellers who wish to see all they can of this singular phenomenon, generally sail west on the south side of the lake, to the Rock and Den of the Ghost, whose dark recesses, from their gloomy appearance, the imagination of superstition conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings. In sailing you discover many arms of the lake. Here a bold head-land, where black rocks dip into unfathomable water; there, the white sand in the bottom of a bay, bleached for ages by the waves. In walking on the north side, the road is sometimes cut through the face of the solid rock, which rises upwards of 200 feet perpendicular above the lake: Sometimes the view of the lake is lost, then it bursts suddenly on the eye, and a cluster of islands and capes appear, at different distances, which give them an apparent motion, of different degrees of velocity, as the spectator rides along the opposite beach: At other times, his road is at the foot of rugged and stupendous cliffs; and trees are growing where no earth is to be seen. Every rock has its echo, every grove is vocal, by the melodious harmony of birds, or by the sweet airs of women and children, gathering filberts, in their season. Down the side of the opposite mountain, after a shower of rain, flow a hundred white streams, which rush with incredible velocity and noise into the lake, and spread their froth upon its surface. On one side the water eagle sits in majesty, undisturbed, on his well-known rock, in sight of his nest on the face of Benvenu; the heron stalks among the reeds in search of his prey, and the sportive ducks gamble on the waters, or dive below: on the other, the wild goats climb, where they have scarce ground for the soles of their feet: and the wild fowls, perched on the trees, or in the pinnacle of a rock, look down with composed defiance at man. In one of the defiles of the Trosachs, two or three of the na-

tives met a band of Cromwell's soldiers, and forced them to return, after leaving one of their comrades dead on the spot, whose grave marks the scene of action, and gives name to the pass. In one or other of the chasms of this singular place, there lived for many years a distiller of smuggled spirits, who eluded the most diligent search of the officers of the revenue, although they knew perfectly he was there; because a guide could not be bribed to discover his retreat. In a word, both by land and water, there are so many turnings and windings, so many heights and hollows, so many glens, capes, and bays, that one cannot advance 20 yards without having his prospect changed, by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are retiring out of sight. The scene is closed by a west view of the lake, for several miles having its sides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields; and the smoke rising in spiral columns through the air, from villages which are concealed by the intervening woods; the prospect is bounded by the towering Alps of Arrochar, which are chequered with snow, or hide their heads in the clouds." Benledi commands a most extensive prospect, there being no hill of equal altitude down the track of the Forth to the German Ocean. There are a variety of other lochs in this parish worthy of being visited. The hills abound in minerals; in Benledi both lead and silver have been found. There is a beautiful limestone that takes a polish like marble, on the estate of Long. In various places slate of different qualities is found and wrought, A remarkable vein of coarse plumpudding-stone runs from Callander across the mountains to Crieff.

Of ABERFOIL the general aspect is hilly. The scenery here, particularly the banks of Loch Catherine, (before described), is not exceeded by any in the Highlands. Benivenon is the highest hill. The whole is the property of the Duke of Montrose.

PORT OF MONTEITH is in general mountainous and rocky; on the banks of the Forth, however, it yields good crops. It is remarkable for several fine lochs, the largest of which is the Loch of Monteith, about 5 miles in circumference, and adorned with two small islands.

North from Monteith lies BALQUHIDDER, a very mountainous and barren district. One of the branches of the river Teath, called Balvaig, descends from the braes of Balquhidder, passing through Loch-Lubnaig, and bending round Benledi, it joins the other branch at Roman Camp, near Callander. The mountains in this parish rise to a great height, and in general are very steep. The most remarkable are Benmoir and Benvoirlich. There is a considerable

quantity of natural wood, and many fine streams and beautiful lochs here.

The aspect of DUMBLANE is bleak, though the surface is pretty level, but chiefly moor ground. A great part of the cathedral is standing. It has been once an elegant structure. The bishop's palace is in ruins. The river Allan, which runs through the parish, abounds with excellent trout. At Kippenross there is a plane tree, supposed to be the largest in Scotland, the trunk being 27 feet in circumference. In this parish lies Sheriffmuir, famous for the battle fought there in 1715.

In the parish of COMRIE the hills open a little, and discover a beautiful plain, intersected by several fine rivers. Loch Erne is 8 miles long, and about one broad, having its banks beautifully wooded. Duneira, the handsome hunting seat of Lord Melville, lies about 3 miles below the east end of the loch. The hills are high; Benvoirlich's top is seen from the Castlehill of Edinburgh. Few parishes afford more variety of Highland scenery than Comrie. The village stands on the confluence of the Erne and Ruchil. It is pleasantly situated and thriving; and is famous for the many shocks it has of late sustained from earthquakes. At Dalginross there are the remains of a Roman camp.

Descending along the banks of the Erne, we next enter the united parishes of STROWAN and MONIVAIRD. The fine woods and plantations of Ochtertyre and Lawers add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The hills begin to diminish in height; Benchoonzie and Tolrum are the highest in the parish.

Still descending in this track, we next enter the parish of MUTHIL, situated on the borders of the Highlands, about 9 miles from Dumblane, on the great military road to Inverness. The aspect is partly hilly, and partly haugh ground. On the banks of the rivers Allan and Erne the soil is light and gravelly, and in many places a rich loam. It has been much improved of late, owing to the discovery of two pits of excellent marl in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated in the valley, above which, on a commanding eminence, stands Drummond castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Perth; a little to the eastward of which is the mansion of the present representative of that family, a plain but commodious building. There are two Roman camps in this parish, one at Stragaith, and another at Ardoch. The last is perhaps the most complete of any in Scotland.

CRIEFF lies near the south termination of the Grampian mountains, about 18 miles above Perth. It is in part lowland and part highland. The village is beautifully situated on the southern de-

clivity of the hill, having the Erne running at the bottom. The town is the second in Perthshire, and very thriving.

The parish of MADDERTY, upon the banks of the river Pow, is flat and insalubrious. Almost the whole is arable, but little is enclosed, and the farms are small. Here stand the ruins of the famous abbey of Inchaffray.

Adjoining to Crieff, on the south side of the Grampian hills, is the mountainous dictrict of MONZIE. The hills are partly green, but mostly covered with heath. It is well watered by several rivers, the chief of which is the Almon; and there are several pretty extensive woods in it. This parish abounds with natural curiosities, such as cascades, caves, echoes, &c.: and many places are celebrated as the scenes of Fingal's heroes. Here, too, Ossian lies, near the edge of the highway; his tomb is said to have been discovered by General Wade's servant, when working at the public road.

AUCHTERARDER lies on the south side of the Erne, the banks of which are a light loam here, and yield good crops. The town consists of one large street, and is a presbytery seat.

DUNNING, situated among the Ochil hills, is rather a moorland district. The produce is scanty, and the harvest generally very late. Duncruib, the residence of Lord Rollo, lies in this parish.

TRINITY GASK stretches on both sides of the Erne for several miles; almost the whole is arable.

GASK lies in a sloping direction on the river Erne. A Roman causeway runs through the middle of the parish to the camp at Muthil, the general breadth of which is twenty feet.

ABERNETHIE takes in a part of the Ochil hills, and is watered by the rivers Tay and Erne, both of which are navigable here. The surface is partly hilly and partly flat. The soil upon the banks of the river is light and sandy. What is very remarkable, about 25 feet below the surface of the flat ground, on the banks of both rivers, there is always found a stratum of moss, from one to three feet thick. The moss is chiefly composed of decayed wood of various kinds. There is a remarkable circular tower in the church-yard, 74 feet in height, and 48 in circumference, supposed of Pictish origin; this, with one at Brechin, are the only ones of that structure in Scotland. In the south-west corner stands Balvaird castle.

On the western confines of the county lies ARNGASK, of a circular form; it is partly hilly, and partly flat ground.

The parish of DUPLIN and ABERDALGY consists chiefly of flat ground; upon the river Erne, the soil is good, and well cultivated. Duplin castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, stands on a rising ground, surrounded with fine timber, and commands a most delight-

ful prospect. The family portraits, and the library, are much admired.

On the north side of Strathern is FOULIS WESTER; the face of the country is rather hilly; the soil is in general a red clay. Here stands the elegant seat of Mr Moray of Abercairny, with its extensive woods and pleasure grounds.

The surface of METHVEN is agreeably varied by hill and dale, and well watered. Methven castle is well known in Scotish history. In this parish, too, stands the house of Lynedock, the residence of Sir Thomas Graham of Balgowan, (now Lord Lynedock), beautifully situated on the banks of the Almond, affording a specimen of the beauties of nature, aided and cherished by the graces of art. Near this place is to be seen the grave of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, (famed in Scotish song), who, after escaping, for a while, the ravages of the plague, by retiring to the banks of this river, fell a sacrifice to its virulence, in consequence of infection caught from an ill-fated lover, who used to supply them with food in their retreat.

FORTINGAL is the most highland parish in the country, lying in the middle of the Grampian mountains. Besides the district of Fortingal, it comprehends Glenlyon and Rannoch. It abounds in lakes, rivers, and woods. The chief of the lakes is Loch Rannoch, about 11 miles in length, whose banks are finely wooded. At the west end stand the military barracks, called *George Town*. The highest mountain is Tchiehallan, or Shehallion, where Dr Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, some years ago made his observations on the power of attraction. This parish is so wild and mountainous, that, prior to the 1745, the civil power could not reach it. It was the receptacle of the free-booters, who laid the country under that species of contribution so well known by that name of *black mail*. The inhabitants are now a sober industrious people.

BLAIR-ATHOLL and STROWAN are also very extensive parishes; the appearance resembles very much that of Fortingal, to which they join, the mountains being about the same height. There are vestiges of fortified places to be seen on the tops of many of the hills. In travelling southward, the eye, after being wearied with bleak and barren mountains, is delighted with the rich verdure and elegant appearance of Blair, a residence of the Duke of Atholl. In the neighbourhood of Blair, are the Bruar Falls, in whose name Burns wrote so elegant a petition to have them planted; and it is unnecessary to add, that this favour was conferred. In both these districts there are veins of lead; and though the mountains are of schistus and granite, limestone is found in different places.

MOULIN is another large highland parish, extending towards

Atholl. There are several lochs in this parish well stocked with trouts, particularly Loch Broom. Near the village stands the old castle of Moulin. In this parish lies the pass of Killicrankie, famous for the battle fought there in July 1689, between the King's troops commanded by General Mackay, and a body of Highlanders under the Viscount of Dundee. Beyond the pass there is a narrow haugh, on which the battle was fought; and in the centre of the field, where that gallant chieftain fell, there is a rude stone, sacred to the memory of the brave Dundee. In an account of this parish, it would be unpardonable to omit to mention Faskalie, the property of Mr Butter, which, from the variety of its beauties, and the romantic sweetness of its situation, (in a small triangular plain watered by the rivers Tummel and Garry, and surrounded on all sides by high and lofty mountains), gives more the idea of fairy ground, than of the residence of mortals.

The extensive parish of KIRKMICHAEL comprehends several Highland districts, Glenshee, part of Strathardale, &c. On these hills many of the Fingalian exploits were performed, as their names indicate. The Spittal of Glenshee is a noted pass into the Grampians.

KILLIN is a mountainous parish, of great extent. The situation of the village, at the west end of Tay, is picturesque and delightful in summer. Near this, the two rivers, Lochy and Dochart, unite their streams before falling into the loch. This, as well as Loch Dochart, with St Fillan's Chapel, have been made the subject of landscape by Mr Pennant and others. To view the scenery to advantage, the traveller of taste is advised to prefer the road on the south-east side of the lake; and, in passing down its banks, it is worth while to stop for a little at a wooded glen, where the family of Breadalbane have built a grotto opposite to a waterfall, which is very well deserving of attention. This is named the *Fall of Acharn*, and has two or three falls in its descent. The greatest, however, is that which is opposite to the Hermitage, where it suddenly precipitates itself over a projecting rock 240 feet high. The hills here are mostly all green, and afford good pasture. At Cairn Droom, a lead mine was wrought for many years; in many places there is limestone.

At the east end of the loch *, which is 15 miles long, and about

* Loch Tay seldom freezes, and the salmon are good all the year round, excepting about two months in winter. For an account of the remarkable agitation of the waters of this loch several years ago, see Edin. Phil. Trans. Vol. I. p. 200.

one broad, lies KENMORE. The ride down the banks of the loch is delightful, the hills being wooded a considerable way up their sides. The outlines of the scenery is much the same as at Killin; but Taymouth, the grand and magnificent seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, never fails to leave strong impressions of the sublime and beautiful on the mind of the traveller. The house has now undergone a total repair, and there are several good paintings in it. One has here the additional comfort of a commodious inn, and good cheer. About a mile from Kenmore, the proprietor has taken advantage of a fine cascade to form a grotto, which should not be passed without a visit. Among the beauties of Taymouth, strangers are generally carried to see the Falls of Moness, which are situated about 5 miles from Kenmore, in a wooded glen above the town of Aberfeldie. The road to them passes several Druidical temples, consisting of many concentric circles of large stones raised upon their ends; and the falls, when come at, amply compensate for the trouble of exploring them. The rocks are rugged and grand, and the whole forms a very happy subject for the pencil.

A few miles down the Tay is WEEM, an extensive highland parish. Here stands Castle Menzies, with its lofty turrets, surrounded with fine woods and extensive pleasure-grounds. Some farms belonging to this parish lie in Glendochie, about 30 miles distant.

Interwoven with this parish is DULL. Though a great part be hilly, yet there are pretty extensive flats, which produce good crops of corn. Besides 15 lakes in this parish, which abound in fine trout, there are two rivers, the Tay and Tummel, which produce good salmon. The military road to Inverness passes through it.

Advancing towards Dunkeld, we pass through LOGIERAIT. Here the hills open, and the prospects are more varied and agreeable. Logierait is a small, ill-built village, famous for the distillation of whisky. It has the honour of being the birth-place of Dr Adam Fergusson.

Further down the Tay lies DUNKELD and DOWALLY. This united parish comprehends the town and environs of Dunkeld. Dunkeld is situated on the north bank of the river Tay, at the base of the hill called King's-seat, and lies 54 miles north from Edinburgh. The scenery which surrounds it has long been a subject of admiration. Nature has been liberal in affording fine objects, and the noble proprietor has managed his operations and embellishments with such taste, as to produce one of the most beautiful and picturesque retreats that is to be seen in the island. Dunkeld never fails to be the resort of all tourists, both foreign and domestic. It has been so often described, that any account of it here would be superfluous.

Dunkeld was long a Bishop's see, one of whose bishops was the learned Gavin Douglas, in 1516. Part of the cathedral is standing, and is now the parish church. The town is a burgh of barony, holding of the Duke of Atholl, and is tolerably well built. Linen is the staple commodity, but the tanning of leather is also carried on to a considerable extent. The Duke of Atholl's house is neat, but not large. The gardens, the cascades, the extensive pleasure-grounds, and grand scenery, are the objects which attract notice: among these Ossian's Hall, the Rumbling Brig, and several other falls of the river Braan, are pointed out to every stranger. The noble Duke has lately constructed a magnificent bridge over the Tay, which cost upwards of L. 30,000. Government assisted with about one sixth of the price; the rest was defrayed at the Duke's expence. The bridge consists of 5 arches; one of 90 feet, two of 84, and two of 74; and the plan of building it was rather novel. The bridge was constructed chiefly on dry land; and the course of the river was then turned to answer it.

Caputh lies in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, and is watered by the Tay and Isla. The hills on the west afford excellent blue slate.

The road from Dunkeld to Perth passes through the parish of Auchtergaven. A great proportion is hill, moor, and uncultivated ground. There is a cotton mill at the thriving village of Stanley.

Kinclaven lies in the district of Stormont. The surface is pretty flat, being diversified with a few rising grounds, all of which, however, are under the reach of the plough. The soil, on the low part, is in general light and sharp, producing good crops; and nearly one half is enclosed. It is watered by the Tay, on whose banks stand the ruins of Kinclaven Castle, ornamented with a good deal of natural wood.

The adjoining parish of Little Dunkeld forms a kind of irregular triangle; and is divided by nature into three districts. 1st, The district of Murthly, extending from Kinclaven to the village of Invar. The surface of this district is beautifully varied, its soil fertile, and generally well enclosed and cultivated. It is adorned by Murthly House, the seat of the Stewarts of Grantully, and by Birnam hill, rendered classical by the immortal Shakespeare, and rising in rude magnificence from the edge of the river. 2d, The second district extends from Invar along the banks of the Tay to Grantully, a space of 10 miles. Here the fields are level, and the whole has the appearance of an almost continued series of beautiful gardens. 3d, The third district, which is separated from the

second by a hilly tract of considerable elevation, is a valley of about 9 miles in length, having the river Braan winding at the bottom, till it falls into the Tay near Dunkeld. This district is planted with populous villages—the soil is generally of a fertile clay or loam; grey freestone, slate, argillaceous earth, and lead ore, are the mineral productions of this parish; although no iron ore has yet been discovered, the presence of that mineral is ascertained from the chalybeate qualities of many of the springs. The parish is traversed by the military road from Perth to Inverness; and it contains a considerable military entrenchment on the south bank of the Tay; the ruins of the ancient castle of Trochrie, once a seat of the Gowrie family; and the remains of Druidical circles, circular stones, and some enormous cairns.

In LETHINDY, the ground rises gradually from the east, and is in general a good soil, producing all kinds of grain.

CLUNIE lies about 6 miles east from Dunkeld. It takes in part of the lower tier of the Grampians, which are bleak and barren. This is a very romantic district, having wood and water in abundance. The most remarkable of its lakes is the Loch of Clunie, about 2½ miles in circumference. On an islet, supposed mostly artificial, stands an old castle, occasionally the residence of Lord Airly. The Admirable Crichton is said to have been born in it; he was the son of Sir Robert Crichton, Lord Advocate for Scotland, proprietor of the barony of Clunie. Elliock-house, in Dumfriesshire, also claims this honour.

On the north side of the Sidlaw hills, lies COLLACE, 7 miles from Perth. The ground rises towards the Sidlaw hills, and is rather unproductive, but the spirit of agriculture prevails much. Sir William Nairn, son of the late Lord Dunsinnan, is proprietor of the whole parish. Dunsinnan House is an elegant mansion, situated amidst extensive plantations; but the old castle, sometimes called Macbeth's Castle, is a total ruin. It is more than probable, that the immortal Shakespeare visited this castle, as well as Dunsinnan hill, noted for the abode of two famous witches, and viewed the different places where the great events which he describes are said to have taken place. From Dunsinnan hill, though not of great height, there is one of the most commanding prospects to be met with; it overlooks the country for 50 miles, in almost every direction.

BLAIRGOWRIE is the northern extremity of the beautiful valley of Strathmore. On the banks of the Isla, which waters this district, the soil is a deep rich loam. Provost Drummond, to whom Edinburgh is so much indebted for its police and improvements, was a native of this parish.

RATTRAY is 4 miles long; the soil is a stiff clay, and not productive. The house of Craighall stands upon an elevated rock, a little north of the village.

To the east of Blairgowrie lies the parish of KINLOCH. The aspect is finely varied with wood, rivers, and lochs. In general it is flat and well cultivated, to which the rich marl got in the lochs contributes not a little.

MEIGLE is situated in the centre of Strathmore. Here stands Belmont Castle, with its fine enclosures and plantations, in one of which is pointed out the tumulus which fixes the place where Macbeth fought and fell. A number of stones and monuments, supposed to be of Pictish origin, are to be seen here.

CUPAR OF ANGUS makes also a part of Strathmore. The surface upon the whole is hilly, excepting the haughs of the river Isla; it is mostly all enclosed, but has a naked appearance for want of wood. The town is pleasantly situated, and is greatly on the increase. Here are considerable manufactories of linen, and making of leather.

BENDOTHY is watered by the rivers Isla and Eroch, besides several other smaller streams. The western part is under cultivation; the eastern part rises gradually from the Eroch and Isla into hills, which unite with the Grampians.

CARGILL composes a part of Strathmore. The surface is finely diversified with gentle swells and declivities, with wood and water, and the soil is extremely various; but is mostly all arable. The river Tay forms the west, and the Sidlaw hills the south boundary. In various places are seen the vestiges of camps, and ruins of castles.

On the north side of Strathmore lies ALYTH. The low grounds are very rich, and yield good crops of all kinds of grain. In the village a considerable quantity of yarn and brown linens are made. Mount Blair is a very conspicuous point of land, rising about 1200 feet above the sea. The river Isla, and several smaller streams, water this parish.

By far the most considerable parish in this county is that of PERTH. The surface is flat on the banks of the Tay. The town stands delightfully in a basin, surrounded with rising ground at some distance, having the spacious plains of the North and South Inches extending on both sides. This city contains 12,000 inhabitants. Around are seen the effect of industry and labour; within the city, trade and commerce are making rapid progress, and struggling hard to raise this once favoured town to a rivalship with Glasgow and Manchester. Perth is regularly built, the streets

running either in parallel directions, or at right angles to each other. Here are many new houses in the modern taste. The houses in the New Town are built in a style of neatness, and even elegance. The extensive pleasure-grounds, called the North and South Inchés, fringed with trees, and laid out into extensive walks on the banks of the Tay, contribute to the pleasures of a visit to Perth, and to the delight and health of the inhabitants. Perth used to be a favourite residence of our kings; it was deemed a central situation for the distribution of justice; and here, too, John Knox preached his first sermon against popery. The objects in the neighbourhood of Perth, to which the attention of a stranger is directed, are Kinnoul Craigs; he is conveyed to a cave in the rugged face of the rock, almost inaccessible. Tradition mentions this spot as famous for the rites of Beltin on May-day; it is also mentioned to have been the hiding-place of Wallace. Windy Gowl is another place pointed out to strangers: This is a steep hollow on the face of the rocks, which separates the hill of Kinnoul into a double top. Montague's walk, a serpentine road winding to the summit called Law-Tay, 632 feet from the level of the Tay, is also an object of attention, especially on account of the fine view from the top. A visit to Elcho Castle, three miles down the river, will be also considered as worthy the time of a traveller. The manufactories of Perth are in a very flourishing state; besides the linen, which may be considered as the staple article, they have now cotton-works, paper-mills, and leather manufactories of some extent. The salmon-fishing at Perth is considerable, though, since the introduction of stake-nets nearer the mouth of the river, it is by no means so productive as formerly. Perth bridge is reckoned one of the finest in the island; it consists of 10 arches, extending over a clear water-way of 589 feet 9 inches; it is built of a beautiful sandstone, and cost L. 26,476 Sterling. It is recorded, that when Agricola's army saw this beautiful plain and the fine river, they cried out with one voice, *Ecce Tiberim*. A depôt for prisoners of war, to contain 7000, was erected near the South Inch in 1812, reckoned the most complete and healthy in this country, which adds greatly to the fine appearance of the town.

The adjoining parish of SCONE, famous for being the residence of the Scotish monarchs, and the scene of many splendid actions, is nearly a square of three miles. The ground rises gradually to the east, and is beautifully varied with gentle swells. Upon the whole, it has a rich and cultivated appearance, and is mostly all enclosed. It contains nearly 1670 inhabitants. The palace of Scone is celebrated in history as being at one period a royal domain, and the place where the coronation of the kings took place;

it is remarkable also for having been the birth-place of the Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield. The abbey and the palace were spoiled and burnt at the Reformation. The palace was, however, soon rebuilt. A new edifice is now erecting on its site by the present Earl, in the Gothic style. The front is 240 feet, and the large gallery 180 feet long, intended for the reception of some very valuable paintings belonging to the family. The pleasure-grounds which surround the palace are very finely planned, and very extensive. It is generally known, that the coronation-seat, a coarse wooden chair, with a stone bottom, was carried from Scone by Edward I. and lodged in Westminster Abbey, where it now is. The following prophetic distich is said to have been the reason of its being removed:

Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti, quocumque locatum,
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

"The Scots shall brooke that realm as native ground,
If Weirds fail not, whare'er this stane is found."

And the prediction was considered as verified when James VI. ascended the throne of England.

St Martins extends eastward from the banks of the Tay. The surface is considerably elevated, but not hilly; the soil, in general, is black mould, on a bottom of till, producing all kinds of grain. The late Mr M'Donald of St Martins set a laudable example of agricultural spirit, and built a handsome house on his estate here.

The parish of Dumbarny takes in the richest part of Strathern. Pitcaithly Wells, so long famous for giving relief to those troubled with the gravel and scurvy, are situated in this parish. There are five springs in this parish, which, by analysis, are found to contain, *in a Wine Gallon*, the following ingredients:

	East Well.	*West Well.*	*Sport Well.*	*Dumby Well.*	*S. Park Well.*	
Atmospheric air	4	4	4	4	4	Cubic Inches.
Carbonic acid gas	8	8	6	5	5	
Carbonate of lime	5	5½	5	5½	5	Grains.
Sulphate of lime	5½	5	3½	3	3	
Muriate of soda	100	92	82	57	44	
Muriate of lime	180	168	146	102	84	

On account of the variety and richness of the view from the hill of Morcum, Mr Pennant calls it the *Glory* of Scotland.

DRON stretches along the bottom of the Ochil hills, and forms the south boundary of Strathern. The general appearance is hilly; the soil in the lower part is a strong clay, mixed with loam, and produces abundant crops.

KINNOUL lies on the banks of the Tay, which separates it from Perth. The grounds upon the river are flat, and produce good crops. The hill of Kinnoul is remarkable for its beauty, and the fine prospect from its top; the height is 632 feet above the run of the Tay. It is also famous for the number and beauty of Scotish pebbles got from it. Near the top of the hill there is an echo, which repeats pretty distinctly nine times. The late Earl of Kinnoul is considered as the father of agricultural improvement in this part of the country.

Adjoining to this is KINFAUNS, the surface of which is flat on the banks of the Tay, but rises gradually on the west, terminating in the hill of Kinnoul. In the Castle of Kinfauns is kept a large two-handed sword, supposed to be 500 years old.

At the confluence of the river Tay and Erne lies the parish of RYNE. The soil is generally a rich deep clay.

ST MADOES is situated at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, upon the north bank of the Tay. The general appearance is flat, rising a little from the water. It is all arable and productive.

ERROL parish includes a large and beautiful part of the Carse of Gowrie. It stretches 5½ miles over almost the whole breadth of the Carse, and is all of excellent quality; in some places a strong clay, in others a rich black mould prevails.

KILSPINDY extends across the Stormont hills, which are very bleak. About the end of October, large flocks of wild geese come down from the high grounds, and sometimes 1000 may be seen in one field here.

IN KINNAIRD is included part of the Carse of Gowrie, and part of the Carse hill. Here stand the ruins of Kinnaird Castle, once the residence of the noble family of Kinnaird.

INCHTURE lies on the banks of the Tay and Erne, extends four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains about 950 inhabitants. Almost the whole is in tillage.

About 3 miles south from Perth is situated FORGANDENNY, reaching the foot of the Ochil hills. The greater part, however, is carse ground, and very productive. In these hills, on the banks of the river May, specimens of copper ore are occasionally found; and there is a fine chalybeate spring on Mr Oliphant of Rossie's ground.

On the banks of the Erne lies FORTEVIOT, stretching into the Ochil hills. A considerable part, however, of this parish lies at some distance, being cut off by others intervening. There are no manufactures carried on, and agriculture is making but moderate progress, very little ground being yet enclosed here. Besides the Erne, the river May also waters this parish, near the confluence of which with the Erne, there is a bridge of six arches. On the banks of this river stands Invermay, the charming residence of Colonel Belches. This place gave rise to the well-known ballad of the *Birks of Invermay*. There are two curious water-falls upon the river, worthy of a visit, the one called Humble Bumble, the other the Linn of Muckarsay. The names of several places here show that it was once a royal residence.

ABERNYTIE is situated among the hills which rise above the Carse of Gowrie. The valley and lower extremities of the hills are fertile; towards the top they are rocky and barren. On Dunsinnan hill stood the famous castle of Macbeth, admirably chosen as a place of defence.

In the south-east corner of the county, lies LONGFORGAN. The surface is very irregular; towards the Tay, which bounds it for three miles, it is pretty flat, forming the easternmost part of the Carse of Gowrie; it rises to the north into pretty high hills, connected with the Sidlaws. The highest are called Ballo and Lochtown, the last being 1172 feet above the level of the sea. The only minerals discovered here, are sandstone and marl; though there are several chalybeate springs in different quarters, particularly near Castle Huntly. Besides Castle Huntly, this quarter is adorned with Drimmie, the neat mansion of Lord Kinnaird, and the house and plantations of Milnfield.

In MONEDIE, the ground rises gradually from the river Shockie. In several places circles of stones are pointed out as the remains of Druidical temples.

The parish of REDGORTON is elevated, but the soil is dry and tolerably productive. The cotton mills and bleachfields at Cromwell park, Luncarty, and Stanley, are all in a thriving way, and employ a vast number of hands.

In TIBBERMUIR, the surface is considerably varied, but not hilly. On the banks of the river Almond the soil is sandy and light, in other places it inclines to clay. Here stands Ruthven Castle, distinguished as the place where an attempt was made to assassinate James VI. by the Earl of Gowrie, called by historians the *Raid of Ruthven*.

Minerals.

Except coal, limestone, and slates, no valuable minerals are at present wrought in this county, though several have been discovered. A copper mine was once wrought in the parish of Logie. At Tyndrum a lead mine was for some time carried on; and another at Glenlyon. Lead ore has been also found on Benledi. Cobalt has been discovered at Tyndrum. In Monteath there is a vein of steatites or soap rock, three feet thick. Several other minerals are noticed under the heads of the particular districts.

Roads.

To Stirling.

See Stirling to Perth, p. 81.

To Glasgow.

See Glasgow to Perth, &c. Vol. I. p. 196.

To Aberdeen.

See Roads from Edinburgh—to Aberdeen, Vol. I. p. 82.

To Dunkeld, Killin, and Loch Erne-head.

See this road described, Vol. I. p. 98.

To Cupar Angus.

See Road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen by Perth, Vol. I. p. 83.

To Blairgowrie.

		(Miles.)
To Isla Bridge	- - - -	10
Blairgowrie	- - -	5 15

To Forfar and Brechin.

See Road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen by Perth, Vol. I. p. 83.

To Crieff and Loch Erne-head.

		(Miles.)
To Methven		6½
New Inn	3½	10
Foulis	3	13
CRIEFF *	4½	17½
Comrie	6½	24
Mickle Port	5½	29½
LOCHERN-HEAD	7	36½

To Dundee.

		(Miles.)
To Inchture		13½
Longforgan	3	16½
DUNDEE	6	22½

(Miles.)

This is a pleasant road down the east bank of the Tay, through the Carse of Gowrie; after crossing the bridge it goes to the right, passing the kirk of Kinnoul on the left, and winds

2 Round Kinnoul Craigs, Bellwood on the left.

3 Kinfauns on the right, Lord Gray.

4 Seggieden on the right, Hay, Esq. and the ruins of Elcho Castle on the opposite bank.

4½ A road goes over the hill on the left, and falls in again with this at the 7th milestone.

6 Road goes off to the Boat of Inchiry.

7 Glencarse House on the left, and onwards Glendoick, Errol.

8 Glendoick, Craigie, Esq. on the left.

Two roads go off on the right, one down the Carse, the other westward to the Boat, across the river.

9½ Kirk of Kilspindy.

10½ Rait Inn.

11 Fingask, Threipland, Bart.

12½ Kinnaird, and Castle on the left.

13 Inchmartin, Ogilvy, Esq. on the right.

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* See road from Crieff to Perth particularly described under Stirlingshire, p. 31.

(Miles.)

14 Ballendean, Wedderburn, Bart. on the left.
14½ Ballegarny.
15 Rossie on the left, Drimmie and ruins of Moncur Castle on the right.
16 Castle Lyon on the right, Earl of Strathmore.
16½ Kirk of Longforgan.
18 Milnfield, Miln, Esq. on the right.
19 Gray, Lord Gray, and enters Angus-shire; the road now goes close by the Tay.
20 Invergoury, Murray, Esq.
20½ Balgay, Lesley, Esq. on the left.
21 Blackness, Hunter, Esq.
22 Logie and Diddup.
22½ DUNDEE.

N. B. This is the road which the mail-coach takes to Aberdeen. In place of going by Rait Inn, a new road has been made, leaving the one above described, a little after it passes Glencarse House, about the 7th milestone; having Megginch Castle on the right, it passes Inchmartin, and goes through Inchture, and joins the old road at Longforgan.

CROSS ROADS.

Dunkeld to Blairgowrie.

		(Miles.)	
To Clunie *	- - - -		7
Blairgowrie	- - -	5	12

Callendar to Killin.

		(Miles.)	
To Loch Erne-head	- - - -		13¾
Killin	- - -	8	21¾

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* On a small island on the loch of Clunie stands Clunie Castle, Earl of Airly.

Cupar of Angus to Dunkeld.

	(Miles.)
To Kirk of Lethindy - - -	7
Dunkeld - - - -	8 15

Down to Callendar and Loch Erne-head.

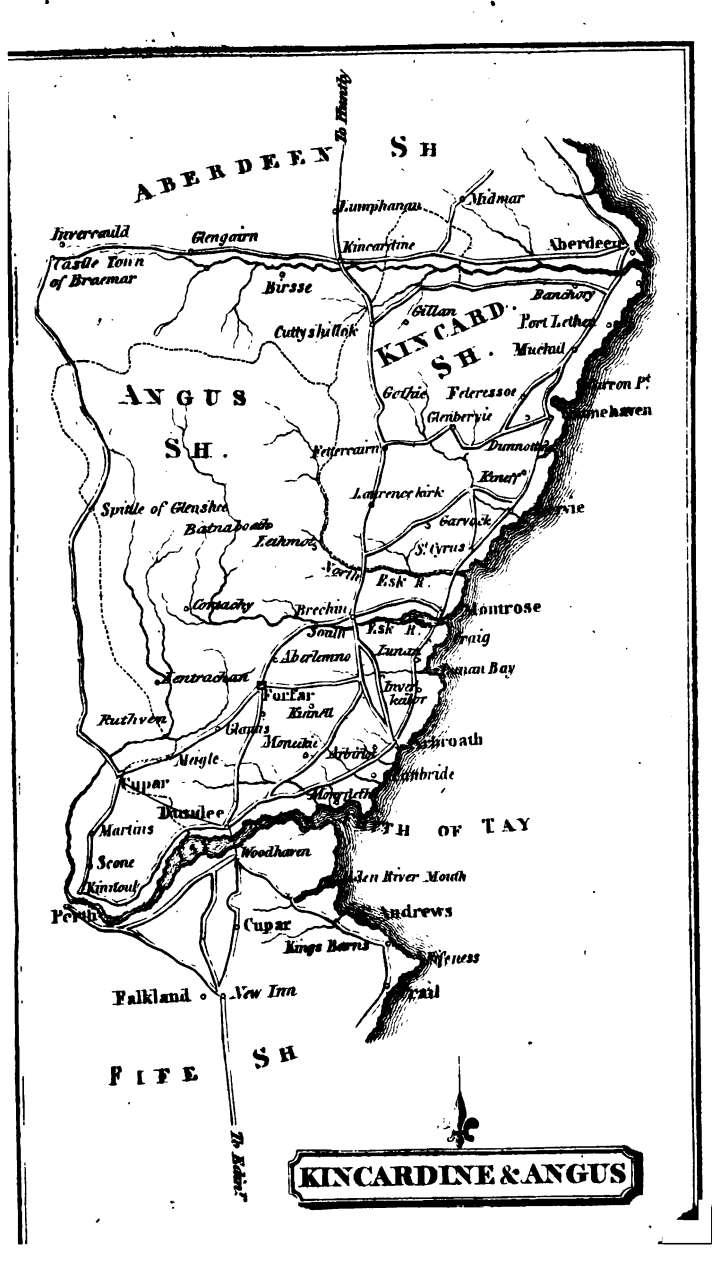
See a description of this road, Vol. I. p. 76. Edinburgh to Inverary.

CHIEF SEATS.——The seats of nobility and gentry which ornament this county are so numerous, that we can only notice some of the most remarkable.—*Blair Castle* and *Dunkeld-house*, Duke of Atholl.—*Taymouth*, Earl of Breadalbane.—*Drummond Castle*, Family of Perth.—*Duplin Castle*, Earl of Kinnoul.—*Lundie-house*, Lord Duncan.—*Castle Gray* and *Kinfauns*, Lord Gray.—*Drimmie*, Lord Kinnaird.—*Culross Abbey*—*Auchtertyre*, Murray, Bart.—*Duneira*, Lord Melville.—*Lawers*, Colonel Robertson.—*Methven Castle*, Smyth.—*Castle Huntley*, Paterson.—*Valleyfield*, Preston, Bart.—*Cardross*, Erskine.—*Keir*, Stirling.—*Lenrick*, M'Gregor Murray, Bart.—*Castle Menzies*, Menzies, Bart.—*Monzie*, Campbell.—*Gleneagles*, Lord Duncan.—*Aberuchil*, ——————.—*Rossie*, Oliphant.—*Blairgowrie*, M'Pherson.—*Arthurstone*, ——————.—*St Martins*, M'Donald.—*Murthly*, Stewart.—*Bellwood*, Young.—*Woodend*, Moncrieff.—*Grandtully*, Stewart, Bart.—*Kinnell*, M'Nab of M'Nab.—*Kippenross* and *Kippendavie*, Stirling.—*Duncruib*, Lord Rollo.—*Abercairney*, Moray.—*Dunsinnan-house*, Nairne, Bart.—*Gourdie*, Kinloch.—*Delvin*, M'Kenzie, Bart.—*Newton-house*, Oliphant.—*Scone Palace* and *Shawpark*, Earl of Mansfield.—*Belmont Castle*, Honourable W. M'Kenzie.—*Balgowan*, Lord Lynedock.—*Ballendean*, H. Wedderburn, Bart.—*Drimmie*, Lord Kinnaird.—*Blair-Drummond*, Drummond Home.

Table of Heights in Perthshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Inver Ferry, near Dunkeld - -	150
Castle Menzies - - - -	283
Atholl House - - -	504
Barry hill - - - -	650
Hill of Kinnoul - - -	652
Dunsinnan hill - - -	1024

	Feet above the Sea.
King's Seat	1238
——— by Ainslie's map	1196
Mount Blair	1200
Torlum, in Strowan	1400
Benelach	2420
Farragon	2584
Benhowrie, or Benhenbie	2922
Benevenon	3000
Benledi	3009
Benvoirlich	3300
Benderig	3550
Shehallion, or Thehallin	3564
Bencle, or Benglo, in Atholl	3724
Benmoir	3900
Benlawers, highest in Perthshire	4015


ABERDEEN SH
To Huntly
Lumphanan
Midmar
Invercauld
Glengairn
Kincardine
Aberdeen
Castle Town of Braemar
Birse
Banchory
Gillan
Port Lethen
Cuttyshillock
KINCARD SH.
Muchal
ANGUS SH.
Gethie
Feteressoe
Glenbervie
Dunnottar
Fettercairn
Kinneff
Spittle of Glenshee
Laurencekirk
Garvock
Bielnaboth
Lathmor
St Cyrus
North Esk R.
Montrose
Brechin
South Esk R.
Craig
Aberlemno
Lunan
Lunan Bay
Montrachan
Forfar
Brave Water
Kirriemuir
Ruthven
Glamis
Monikie
Arbirlot
Arbroath
Mugle
Cupar
Dundee
Martins
Woodhaven
Scone
Kinfauns
Perth
Cupar
Kings Barns
Falkland
New Inn
FIFE SH
To Kinross
KINCARDINE & ANGUS

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COUNTY OF ANGUS, OR FORFAR.

This county measures, from east to west, about 48 miles, and 42 from north to south. The Frith of Tay divides it from Fife on the south; on the east it is bounded by the British Ocean; on the north and north-east by the shires of Kincardine and Aberdeen; and on the west by Perthshire. This county formed a part of the Pictish dominions till the year 518, when Kenneth II. divided it, and bestowed one half upon each of his two brothers, Angus and Mearns, from whom the counties of Angus and Mearns received their names. From the sea-coast, where the ground is generally level and fertile, the country becomes gradually more and more elevated to the west boundary, where it vies with almost any in Scotland in height and magnificence. Along the northern part of this county extends a portion of the Grampian mountains, which are here called Binchinnans, or the Braes of Angus. From these mountains the rivers North and South Esk descend: The former divides this county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and empties itself into the sea a little to the north of Montrose. The South Esk, after passing through the whole breadth of the county, falls into the bay of Montrose. The Isla is also a considerable stream. Besides the Grampians, several hills of considerable elevation intersect this district, forming valleys or glens between them. The valley of Strathmore, which extends almost from Dunbartonshire to Aberdeen, forms a part of this county. Besides which, there are Glenisla, Glenesk, &c. on the banks of these rivers. All the rivers fall into the German Ocean, except the Isla, which empties itself into the Tay. Favoured with sea-coast, some of its towns, as Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose, rank high in the scale of manufacture and commerce. This county contains five royal burghs, with several small towns and villages. About 12 miles south-east of Arbroath is the Bell-rock, so dangerous to shipping. A number of the rocks upon the coast are excavated by the fury of the waves, forming large caverns, which are worthy of notice. The promontory called the Redhead, terminates in a perpendicular front of rock about 200 feet high. This county, from many monuments, from the ancient erection of its burghs, and from its advanced state of cultivation, appears to have been inhabited at an early period. It is adorned by many fine gentlemen's

seats. Though there is both limestone and marl in this district, yet no pit-coal has been discovered in it. Indeed, the great want in this district is that of coal; they have limestone in several places, but the expence of coal for burning is so great, as in many places to preclude the use of lime as a manure.

Besides pebbles of various kinds at Blackness near Dundee, and East Balgray, nodules of porphyry are to be met with all along the coast. Flints, in the shape of arrow-heads, called by the country-people *elf-arrows*, are found in the neighbourhood of Brechin and Montrose. Pebbles of various kinds are also found in the Rotten Rock near this place. Fine agates are picked up below the rock of the Redhead on the sea-shore. In the neighbourhood of Brechin pearls used frequently to be found of a fine water, some so large as to be sold for L. 40 Sterling; they were found chiefly in the horse muscle in fresh water streams, but the practice of fishing them has been discontinued for some time. In the parish of Eassy and Nevy, towards the south corner, a vein of silver was discovered some time ago; it was tried, but found to be too small for working with profit. There is a vein of lead running through the parish of Lochlee, nearly from west to east. According to Cambden, the Frith of Tay was the most northern boundary of the Roman empire in Britain: that Agricola, going northward, saw no end of a barbarous country, and no advantage by the conquest of it; he therefore withdrew, and fixed the Roman eagle here; and though the Romans frequently harassed the Picts by incursions and inroads, they always returned to their posts here, making the Tay the frontier.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Angus-shire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English.		Numb of Person
	Length	Breadth	
Aberlemno	6	5	945
Airly	6	4	1041
Arbirlot	4	3	1050
Arbroath	—	—	4943
Auchterhouse	1½	1	653
Barrie	4	3	889
Benvie and Liff	3	3	1727
Brechin	8	8	5466
Careston	3	1	229
Carmylie	4	3	892
Cortachy and Clova	28	14	906
Craig	6	2	1328
Dun	4	4	651
Dundee	6	4	26084
Dunichen	4	3	1049
Eassy and Nevy	4	3	698
Edzell	5	1	905
Farnell	3	2	576
Fearn	5	2	448
Forfar	6	5	5065
Glammis	12	5	1931
Glenisla	19	2	996
Guthrie	—	—	501
Inverarity	3	3	820
Inverkeilor	8	3	1704
Kettins	4	3	1207
Kingoldrum	7	2	577
Kinnell	5	3	788
Kinnettles	4	2	567
Kirkden	5	2	674
Kirriemuir	8	7	4421
Lentrathen	8	4	919
Lethnot and Navar	7	4	489

PARISHES.	Extent. Miles English. Length	Breadth	Number of Persons.
Lochlie	12	8	541
Logie and Pert	4	3	908
Lunan	2	1	318
Lundie	4	1	345
Mains	4	2	939
Marytown	1½	1	596
Menmuir	5	2	949
Monifieth	6	3	1407
Monikie	6	4	1236
Montrose	3	2½	7974
Muirhouse	1	1	591
Newtyle	2	1	781
Oathlaw	5	2	384
Panbride	5	2	1583
Roscobie	18	16	870
Ruthven	1	1	211
Strathmartin	2	2	503
Strickathrow	7	2	593
Tannadice	12	8	1373
Tealing	3	2	755
St Vigeans	7	3	4243

PARISHES.

On crossing the Tay from Woodhaven, we find ourselves in Dundee, in the south-east corner of the county. The ground is on the whole uneven and hilly, but in many places the soil is good, and the greater part of the arable ground is enclosed. The town, which is a royal burgh, and the largest, as well as the most considerable in the county, stands near the estuary of the river Tay, and has a respectable and thriving trade. The houses may be said to be in general neat and well built; some public buildings, which have been lately erected, add greatly to the appearance of the town, particularly the New Church and the Town House. Some fine new streets, too, have recently been built. The Gothic square

tower, in the middle of the town, is part of a lofty and superb edifice built in the form of a cross, in the 12th century. The chief manufactures are osnaburghs, and other coarse linen, leather, glass, and thread. There are about 116 vessels belonging to the port, measuring 8550 tons. Dundee has given birth to a number of useful and eminent men; the Fletchers of Salton; Wedderburn, Lord Rosslyn; Dempster of Dunnichen, and the late Admiral Lord Duncan, are names which would add celebrity to any place, and will be always respectfully remembered by every Scotchman. On the hill of Dundee there are the remains of a fortification. On the hills of Balgray and Blackness, fine specimens of porphyry are found; Scotch pebbles of considerable variety are also met with, but no metallic substances have yet been discovered.

Monifieth is pleasantly situated on the south border of the county. It is in the form of a wedge, the extreme points of which are about 6 miles distant. Broughty Castle stands here, once of considerable note as a place of strength.

In Panbride the shore is flat and rocky; the interior is considerably diversified with gentle risings, and produces all sorts of grain.

Arbroath, or Aberbrothwick, is pleasantly situated within an amphitheatre, formed by a ridge of hills, having a fine south exposure, and an open prospect to the eastern ocean and the Lothians. The town is a royal burgh of very ancient creation. The trade is very considerable; it consists chiefly of osnaburghs, brown linen, and sail-cloth, of which they manufacture here, and in the immediate neighbourhood, to the value of L. 70,000 or L. 80,000 annually. The harbour is but indifferent, though safe, and finely situated for trade; there are 50 sail of vessels belonging to it. The ruins of the Abbey, once perhaps the largest in Scotland, are strikingly picturesque. Near the town are some chalybeate springs, not inferior in strength to any in Scotland. Part of the parish of St Vigeans lies within the town, consisting of about 2310 inhabitants, making the total upwards of 7400.

The adjoining parish of St Vigeans is watered by the river Brothwick, which divides it into two parts. The shore rises boldly about 100 feet above the level of the sea; from that the ascent is gradual from the top of the hill called Dickmountlaw. The sea washes the western border for about 3 miles, terminating at the promontory called the Redhead.

North from this is Inverkeilor, which, in general, is pretty level, except on the north side, where the ground rises from the river Lunan, and forms a beautiful bank. Near the remarkable

promontory called Redhead, lies Ethie-house, a seat of the Earl of Northesk. The rock affords Scots pebbles of the finest colour, and capable of the best polish. At the mouth of the Lunan stands Red Castle, a venerable ruin of great antiquity. The remains of Danish camps, as well as the ruins of several religious houses, may still be seen.

On the coast of LUNAN parish the soil is sandy, the ground rises pretty rapidly from the sea, and is on the whole flat, producing tolerable good crops of all kinds of grain.

The united parishes of LOGIE and PERT are of an elliptical form; the aspect is rather flat; the low grounds on the banks of the North Esk are level and rich. A limestone rock was discovered in 1780, and continues to be worked with great advantage. The Laws of Logie are three remarkable tumuli near the public road leading to Montrose.

In BRECHIN the ground rises gradually from the banks of the South Esk, which runs through the middle of the parish. The soil is in general good. The rocks on the banks of the river are of freestone. The town stands upon the river; it is a presbytery seat, and of considerable antiquity. The bridge is one of the most ancient in Scotland. The monumental pillar is a remarkable piece of ancient architecture, and is thought to be Pictish; it is a circular column with a stair to the top, 80 feet high; this, with 23 feet of an octagonal spire, makes it 103 feet in whole; the diameter at the base is 16 feet. On the top of a steep bank near the town stands Brechin Castle, the ancient seat of the family of Panmure, now a residence of the Hon. Mr Maule.

Of STRICKATHROW parish the middle is level, but it rises to each extremity, and comprehends the whole breadth of Strathmore at this place; the soil is various, but clay prevails. It is well watered by the North Esk, and other smaller streams. There is a bed of limestone of considerable extent, which proves highly useful. The church-yard of Strickathrow is said to be the spot where Baliol surrendered the crown of Scotland to Edward I. in 1296.

DUNN is pretty much elevated, and is watered by the river Esk.

The parish of MARYTOWN comprehends only two estates, viz. Old Montrose and Dysart, containing together between 2500 and 3000 acres of land. Lying on the sea-coast and the banks of the South Esk, it is generally flat. There is a small ridge of hills which runs through the parish from east to west, and divides Old Montrose from Dysart.

The united parishes of LETHNOT and NAVAR are surrounded by

the Grampian mountains. There is a remarkably rich vein of stone marl, and many chalybeate springs here.

The united parishes of CORTACHY and CLOVA form an highland district of great extent. The Clova hills are part of the Grampians. On the banks of the Esk there are many delightful and romantic spots. The Earl of Airly and his brother are proprietors of the whole parish.

The aspect of KIRRIEMUIR is hilly and uneven. There is a considerable quantity of natural wood, particularly in Glenprosen, which comprehends the north district of the parish. Osnaburghs, coarse linens, and shoes, to the value of nearly L. 40,000 Sterling, are manufactured annually in this parish.

FORFAR is of a very irregular form. Excepting the hill of Balnashinar, the surface presents a level aspect. On the north and south districts the soil is light and thin, in other parts it is rather clayey and rocky. There were several fine lakes in this parish, but almost the whole have been drained to obtain the marl found in their beds. There is a considerable quantity of fine wood and planting on several estates. The town is a royal burgh of considerable antiquity, and the capital of the county of Angus or Forfar; it is also a presbytery seat, and contains about 4000 inhabitants. The castle was a place of strength, and frequently made a royal residence. The chief manufacture is osnaburghs for the Dundee market, which is their nearest sea-port town.

ROSCOBIE is pleasantly situated between two hills, and, like the former parish, is of an irregular figure. The greater part is under culture, producing grain of various kinds, but chiefly peas and oats. This parish is well watered by lochs, which abound in marl.

In the inland parish of ABERLEMNO, the low grounds on the banks of the Esk are rich and fertile, the higher part is rocky and thin; most of the hills are covered with heath.

The parish of RUTHVEN is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Grampian mountains. Sloping gently to the south, the soil is light and productive. The country is adorned with natural wood and planting.

The parish of LENTRATHEN is hilly and mountainous; elevated on the Grampians, it has a bleak and barren aspect.

GLENISLA is a considerable strath, through which the Isla runs. Most of the parish is naked and poor. Reeky Linn is a remarkable cataract, the perpendicular fall being nearly 80 feet. Here are the ruins of the two old castles of Forter and Newtown.

KINNETTLES is an oblong square. The hill of Kinnettles nearly divides the parish. The enclosures and pleasure grounds of Brigton, Kinnettles, and Inverighty, contribute to the ornament and utility of this quarter.

The aspect of KINGOLDRUM parish is hilly and uneven; Oathlaw hill is the highest. When cultivated, this district yields good barley and oats.

AIRLY, though very uneven, is mostly enclosed, and well cultivated. Airly Castle was long a ruin; lately an elegant modern house has been built upon its foundation; it is beautifully situated at the conflux of the rivers Isla and Elm, and exceeds every thing of the kind in this country. The castle of Balrie, once considered almost impregnable, exhibits only a few ruins. In Balrie moss a stratum of shell marl, upwards of 16 feet thick, was discovered about 40 years ago, and has contributed much to the improvement of this county.

The parish of KETTINS, though in general flat, has a gradual rise to the Sidlaw hills. The soil is tolerably fertile, and well cultivated. At Baldowrie there is a Danish monument 6 feet high, having some figures carved upon it. Haliburton-house, a modern mansion, now the property of Lord Aboyne, is pleasantly situated in a plain surrounded with stately plantations.

TEALING lies along the south side of the Sidlaw hills. The cultivated part of the parish forms a plain, gently declining towards the south. Craig-owl is the highest hill. From the variety of relics of various kinds, occasionally found, there is little room to doubt that the Romans had inhabited this corner.

In the MAINS of FINTRY the ground rises gradually on both sides, from the water of Dighty, which runs from west to east, and nearly intersects the parish. The surface of the country has a fine appearance, the whole being almost enclosed with hedges, and remarkably well cultivated. The old castle was long the residence of the Grahams of Fintry. In this small space there are 9 bleach-fields, and no fewer than 33 mills of different kinds, driven by the river in the course of 4 miles.

STRATHMARTIN is a small parish, having the water of Dighty running through the middle of this pleasant strath; the soil is light, the air pure and healthy, and the inhabitants long-lived.

INVERARITY has a bleak and barren appearance, from the want of enclosures; but the spirit of agriculture, now so general, ensures good crops even on an unpromising soil.

Of MONIKIE the north quarter is hilly; to the south it is pretty

level and fertile. The want of good roads keeps back the improvement of this parish.

Barrie has the advantage of the Tay and the ocean, from which the ground rises abruptly, after which it continues flat. The soil, though in many places sandy, is on the whole good, and produces grain of every kind.

Carmylie is hilly and mountainous; but, of late, a spirit of agricultural improvement has changed the surface much, and meliorated it greatly.

The united parishes of Liff and Benvie are of a very irregular form. The ground rises with an easy ascent from the river Tay, interrupted, however, on the south-east by the river Balgay. The general appearance is rich and pleasing. The principal manufacture is weaving of linen for the Dundee market.

The general appearance of Montrose parish is flat, but it rises gradually to the north, terminating in the hills of Montrose, from which there is a very extensive and delightful prospect. It has the advantage of two considerable rivers, the North and South Esk. A very fine bridge was built in 1775 over the North Esk, consisting of seven arches; and lately a fine wooden bridge has been constructed over the South Esk, with a draw-bridge at one end, to preserve the communication for the shipping above. The soil, in the lower part, is light, but productive. The town, which is well built, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence in a peninsula, formed by a fine basin of the river South Esk and the German Ocean. The port of Montrose has 103 ships, 5850 tons burden, belonging to it. The principal manufactures are osnaburghs, sail cloth, and coarse linen. There is a considerable fishery on the coast, and they have also 3 ships employed in the whale fishing. Upon the whole, Montrose may be considered as one of the finest provincial towns of its size in the island.

The greater part of Fearn is light loam; the rest takes in a corner of the Grampian hills.

Menmuir is in general flat, except the northern division, which is hilly, and covered with heath. The parish is rendered remarkable by the fortress on the top of the hill Caterthun, supposed to have been a Danish camp, which Pennant thought worthy of a fine drawing. The parish is watered by the river Cruik.

Edzell is a sort of peninsula, formed by two branches of the North Esk. The castle of Edzell is one of the most magnificent ruins anywhere to be met with. In several places Druidical temples are also pointed out.

The whole of Lochlee is hilly; part of the Grampians have an

opening on the east, through which the North Esk runs. The appearance is bleak and disgusting.

The parish of CARESTON, or CARALDSTON, is an oblong square; the appearnnce is beautiful. It lies with a gentle slope from north to south, without any interruption; and the soil is generally deep and fertile. It is watered by the South Esk and Norin.

FARNELL is situated in the middle of a strath, which extends to Montrose. The soil, partly clay and partly loam, is fertile, and carries all sorts of crops; it is watered by the Esk. Not far from the church stands an old castle, once a residence of the family of Airly.

In CRAIG the ground rises considerably on the south and west, but is almost all arable, and produces excellent crops. There is a considerable fishery of white fish of various kinds, beside salmon, in the river Esk. The celebrated Bishop Leighton is descended from the family of Usan in this parish. The improvements in agriculture, which have been carried on in this quarter, have been chiefly indebted to a lime-rock here.

The parishes of EASSY and NEVAY lie on the north declivity of the Sidlaw hills, and confirm the observation, that the northern sides of hills in Scotland are in general more fertile than the southern. Specimens of silver ore were discovered in the south-east part of this parish some years ago, but no attempt has been made to work it. Vestiges of encampments can be traced in different parts.

On the south of NEWTYLE are the Sidlaw hills; on the north it is flat, and is in general well cultivated. The tower built on the hill of Kinfurney serves as a land-mark, and is seen at a great distance.

The soil of KIRKDEN is barren, but the greater part is tolerably good. The rivers Finny and Lunan run through this parish.

GUTHRIE is very improperly divided into two parts, the one nearly 6 miles distant from the other. From the top of the hill at Guthrie there is a fine prospect: the castle of Guthrie, which is still pretty entire, denotes the grandeur of that ancient family. On the moor, the vestiges of a Roman camp are distinctly traced.

In KINNELL the principal crops are oats and barley; turnips, potatoes, and clover, are also raised.

The general appearance of ARBIRLOT is hilly, yet the hills are of great height, and are all green to the top. The manufacture of flax is carried on to a considerable extent. The whole parish is the property of the Honourable W. R. Maule; it is watered by the river Elliot, whose banks exhibit much romantic scenery, of which that about the castle of Kelly is not the least interesting.

OATHLAW in its general appearance is flat. On the south stands the hill of Findhaven, about 1600 feet above the level of the sea; on the top are the remains of a vitrified fort. The vestiges of one or two camps are also very observable. The parish is watered by the river Esk.

The aspect of GLAMMIS is uncommonly rich and beautiful; it lies in the heart of the extensive plain of Strathmore. The Sidlaw hills run along the south side of it; the fields are regularly divided and fenced by hedge-rows, which, with the large plantations of trees, give the country here a rich and finely varied appearance. Besides the river Dean, several small rivulets water the parish. There are two obelisks erected here, the one near the manse, the other in a neighbouring field, in memory, as is supposed, of the murder of King Malcolm II. There are a variety of figures carved on them, representing the shocking barbarity of the crime, and the fate of the murderers, who, missing their way, were all drowned in a neighbouring lake. About a mile from Glammis stands another obleisk, called *St Orland's Stone*, having figures also rudely carved upon it. Denoon castle, on the top of a hill 2 miles from Glammis, has all the appearance of having been once a place of great strength. The venerable structure of Glammis castle, still the chief residence of the family of Strathmore, has long been famous. The apartment where Malcolm II. is said to have been assassinated, in 1534, is still shewn to strangers. In this quarter there is a fine grey slate, and about 20 years ago a lead mine was begun to be wrought near the village but soon given up.

The parish of DUNNICHEN is composed of hill and dale; Dunnichen hill is the highest. The arable ground produces grain of all kinds, and is improved by marl found in several of the lochs. George Dempster of Dunnichen, so well known, is the chief heritor of this parish.

TANNADICE is a very extensive parish; the greater part is hilly and mountainous. The banks of the river Esk, which run through the parish, are light and fertile, and present many beautiful and romantic scenes. At the *Golden Craig*, and the *Devil's Hollow*, there are appearances of metallic veins, but no investigation by any person of skill seems to have been made.

MUIRHOUSE or MURROES, is a small parish, traversed by the new turnpike road from Dundee to Brechin.

LUNDIE and FOULIS were united in 1618, though Foulis lies in Perthshire, and they still, in a manner, continue distinct parishes. Lundie is the largest, of a circular form, comprehending about 3250 acres, 2000 of which are arable. On the north and west it

is surrounded with the Sidlaw hills; the soil is pretty flat, and tolerably productive. There are four lakes here, all of which abound in marl. The greatest extent of Foulis is four, and medium breadth one mile. Excepting one hill, called the Black Law, the surface is flat, with an easy slope on the south. It is all enclosed, and well cultivated. The whole is the property of Murray of Ochtertyre, Bart.

AUCHTERHOUSE lies about 7 miles west from Dundee. Lying on the south declivity of the Sidlaw hills, the general aspect is pretty good, but the soil is rather thin and poor. It abounds with freestone, marl, and moss.

ROADS.

Dundee to Perth, 22½ miles.

For a particular description of this road, see Perthshire, p. 81.

Dundee to Cupar of Angus and Dunkeld.

		(Miles.)
Cupar of Angus - - - - -		14
Kirk of Lethindy - - - -	7	21
Dunkeld - - - - - -	8	29

(Miles.)

This road goes northward, leaving the road to Perth on the left.

1 Logie on the right.
2½ Lochie, and a road to Gray on the left.
3½ Gourdie on the left.
4 Road goes to Meigle on the right.
6 Foulis, Murray, Bart. on the left, and Adamston, Blair, Esq. on the right.
7 Lundie, Lord Duncan, on the right.
8 Lundie Loch on the right.
11 Pitcur ruins on the left; soon after a road goes to Perth on the left.
12 Haliburton House on the right.
12½ Kettins Kirk and Newhall.
14 CUPAR OF ANGUS; enter Perthshire, and
14½ Cross the Isla river.
16 Road on the right to Blairgowrie.
18 Road to ditto on the right; pass two roads on the left.

(Miles.)
19 Pittendrich.
20 Lethendy on the left, Estandy on the right.
21 Kirk of Lethendy.
22 Delvin, M'Kenzie, Bart. on the left.
23 Cotely.
24 Caputh Kirk, and falls in with the Tay.
24½ Murthly, Stewart, Esq. on the left.
25 Stenton on the right.
26½ Newtyle.
28½ Blairgowrie; on the opposite side,
29 DUNKELD.

Dundee to Forfar.

(Miles.)
1 East Clepington on right, and west Clepington on left.
2 Fintray House.
2½ Cross Dighty water.
3 Pourie, Fotheringham, Esq. on right.
4 Cross Fithie water.
5½ Tealing river on left.
7½ Finderick.
10 Inverarity Kirk, to the right.
10½ Spittle.
11¾ Road goes to Dunnichen on right.
13½ FORFAR.

Dundee to Brechin.

		(Miles.)
To Fithie		4
Forfar	9½	13½
BRECHIN	12½	26

Dundee to Kirriemuir.

		(Miles.)
To Kernick		5
Milltown	4	9
Glammis	2	11
KIRRIEMUIR	5	16

(Miles.)
1 Road to Forfar goes to the right.
2 Kirktown on the right.

(Miles.)

2½ Cross Dighty water.
3 Balmuir on right.
5 Kernick.
7 Seedlie Hills to the left.
9 Milltown.
10 Rochelhill on left.
11 Glammis; road to Forfar on the right, to Perth on left.
11½ Glammis Castle, Earl of Strathmore, on right.
12 Bridgend.
13¼ Roundhill.
14½ Logie to the right.
15 East Muirhead.
16 KIRRIEMUIR.

Dundee to Meigle.

	(Miles.)	
To Dronely - - - - - - - -		5½
Auchterhouse - - - - - -	1½	7
Newtyle - - - - - -	3½	10½
MEIGLE - - - - - -	2	12½

(Miles.)

1 *Pleasants* and *Logie* on right.
2½ Logie on left.
3½ Lundie on left.
4½ Strathmartin.
5½ Dronely.
7 Auchterhouse on left, and Kirk to the right.
8 Guthrie Kirk.
10 Newtyle in ruins.
10½ Newtyle Kirk.
12 Fullerton on right.
12½ MEIGLE.

Aberbrothock to Forfar.

(Miles.)

1 Cairnil house on right.
1½ Muirdean on left.
3 New Grange to the right.
6 Road to Panmure, goes to the left.
7 Cross Rennie water, Brechin road to the right.
8 Guthrie Kirk.
9 Balgaes on the left.
10 Bridgend.

(Miles.)
11 Dunnichen on left, and Loch of Roscobie to the right.
12 Roscobie Kirk to the right.
13 Loch Fithie.
13¾ Road to Brechin on the right.
15 FORFAR.

Aberbrothock to Brechin.

(Miles.)
1 This road the same as last described, to the 7th milestone, where it crosses Bennie water.
10 Munroman moor on the left.
13½ BRECHIN.

Cupar of Angus to Montrose.

		(Miles.)	
To Meigle			5¼
Glammis	6		11¼
Forfar	5½		16¾
Brechin	12¼		29
MONTROSE	8		37

Brechin to Montrose.

(Miles.)
Leaving Brechin, the South Esk river on right, the road goes by
2 Kincraig.
3 Magdalen Chapel.
5 Dun, Erskine, Esq.
5½ Ecclesjohn, to the left.
7 Heatherwick and Borrowfield to the left.
8 MONTROSE.

Montrose to Laurencekirk.

(Miles.)
1 Newmanswalls, on left.
2 Charlton House on right, and Borrowfield on left.
3 Rosebank on right.
4 Craigo to the left.
5 Cross North Esk river.
5½ Marykirk on right.
6 Kirkton Hill.
9½ Johnston on right.
10 LAURENCEKIRK.

494054

Montrose to Fettercairn.

(Miles.)

1 Road to Aberdeen to the right.
2 Charlton on right, and on the left, road to Brechin.
3 Rosebank.
4 Craigo on right.
6 Logie Kirk on right.
7 North Esk Bridge.
8 Inglesmaldy on left.
10 Eslie.
11 Road to Marykirk on right.
12 Fettercairn House on the right.

Chief Seats.—The seats in this county are very numerous; the most noted are, *Brechin Castle* and *Panmure House*, Honourable W. R. Maule.—*Ethie House*, Earl of Northesk.—*Glammis Castle*, Earl of Strathmore.—*Kinnaird Castle*, Carnegy, Bart.—*Airly Castle*,——————— *Rossie Castle*, Hercules Ross.—*Duninald* and *Usan*, Scott.—*Belmont*,——————— *Kinblethmont* and *Boysack*, Lindesay.—*Guthrie House*, Guthrie.—*Dunnichen*, Dempster.—*Arniston*, Rait.—*Middleton*, Gardyne.—*Kinardie*, Lyell.—*Craigie*, Guthrie.—*Fintray*, Erskine.—*Lawton*, Henderson.—*Clova*, Ogilvy,—*Powrie*, Fotheringham.—*Blackness*, Hunter.—*Lundie House* and *Adamston*, Lord Duncan.—*Invergowrie*,——————— *Gray House*, Lord Gray.—*Strathmartin*, Laird.—*Haliburton House*, Earl of Aboyne.——— *Lintrose*, Murray.——*Longly Park*, Cruickshank.——*Balnagen*, Carnegie.—*Cartuchie House*, ——————— *Inverquaritty*, Lyell.—*Kinnordy*, Lyell.—*Isla Bank*, Ogilvy, &c. &c.

Table of Heights in Angus-shire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Hill of Guthrie - - - -	500
Hill of Dundee - - -	525
Dunnichen hill - - - - -	720
Craigowl - - - - -	1600
Findhaven is said to be - - -	1610
Oathlaw, one of the Grampians - -	2264

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE, OR FORFAR.

This shire is of a triangular form; its greatest length is about 30, and its extreme breadth 20 miles. It is bounded on the south and south-west by the county of Angus; on the north and north-west by Aberdeenshire; and on the east and south-east by the British Ocean. It is said to have got the name of *Mearns* from a brother of Kenneth II. called *Mennia*. A part of the Grampian hills runs through this county from south-west to north-east. From their base in the parish of Fordoun, there extends a wide and fertile plain, called the *How of the Mearns*. Here commences the vale of Strathmore, a tract extending in a south-west direction, almost 40 miles. The sea coast is on the whole flat, rising inwards to ridges and hills. The shore is bold and rocky, having no harbours of consequence; the sea-port of Bervie scarcely deserving the name, and Stonehaven being far from extensive or convenient. The most considerable rivers are the North Esk, which divides the county from Angus, the Cowie, the Carron, and the Bervie. For the last 50 years, agriculture, which, till the late Mr Barclay of Urie introduced the turnip husbandry of Norfolk, was little attended to, has made rapid progress in this county, and has changed the appearance of it much.

As formerly observed, there are no workable seams of coal from Fife to Sutherland; this county, therefore, labours under the general calamity. In several places there is limestone; when near the sea it is burnt with coal; if otherwise, they use peat and wood for that purpose; but lime, which is now generally applied, is imported in great quantities from Sunderland and Fife. Beautiful jaspers and fine pebbles are found in the parish of St Cyrus, being a continuation of the rock at Montrose.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Kincardineshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English.		Number of Persons.
	Length	Breadth	
Arbuthnot	6	3	942
Banchory Ternan	5	4	1465
Benholm	3	3	1412
Bervie	2	1	1068
Dunnottar	4	4	1973
Durris	6	3	605
Ecclescraig or St Cyrus	5	3	1622
Fettercairn	3	2½	1794
Fetteresso	6	5	3687
Fordoun	10	7	2223
Garvock	8	4	468
Glenbervie	5	3	1204
Kinneff and Caterline	5	2	637
Laurencekirk	4	3	1215
Maryculter	6	2	710
Marykirk	3	3	1530
Nigg	2	1	3375
Strachan	11	5	730

PARISHES.

FROM Montrose, after crossing the river, we enter this county in the parish of ECCLESCRAIG, or ST CYRUS, situated at the southern extremity of the county. The great road from Montrose to Aberdeen runs through it. The surface is varied by gradual risings and declivities; the soil, in general, is wet and clayey; it is watered by North Esk, which separates it from Montrose. There are several remarkable dens and cascades in this parish worth visiting. The limestone of Mathers is carried to the How in great quantities. The castle of the Kame of Mathers, once the residence of

the Barclays, and a place of great strength, is now all in ruins. The castles of Laurieston and Murphy, once of considerable note, also stand in this parish.

The soil of BENHOLM upon the shore is light and gravelly; further up it becomes deep and loamy; but, from the want of planting, the whole has a bleak and naked appearance. The trade of Johnie's Haven consists in exporting grain, and importing coals and lime. Benholm Castle, a square tower, is still kept in repair, though not inhabited.

Through the parish of BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, flows Bervie water. Bervie is a royal burgh. It got its charter from King David, who, in 1342, was forced into this port by stress of weather, in his return from England.

Of ARBUTHNOT, the surface is unequal, presenting two ridges with valleys betwixt them. In one of these valleys runs the river Bervie, the scenery of whose banks is highly picturesque and beautiful. The mansions of Arbuthnot and Allardice add to the richness of the landscape. In the south quarter, the soil is a strong clay; in the north, where the ground rises, the soil is light and dry. A rock here contains beautiful pebbles, and some green jaspers of a fine polish are occasionally met with. Some chalybeate springs indicate the presence of iron, but none has been discovered. Dr Arbuthnot, the companion of Pope and Swift, and physician to Queen Anne, was a native of this parish.

DUNNOTTAR is of a triangular form. The Strath called the *How*, or Hollow of the Mearns, begins here, and, running through the parish, divides it nearly into two equal parts. The surface is generally uneven; but there are no risings that deserve the name of a hill, except the Grampians, which are the boundary on the west. There is a sort of gradation in the nature of the soil; on the coast it is light and sandy, gradually tending to loam inwards; in the middle it is wet and mossy; towards the west it is gravelly and moorish. Carron is the only stream that deserves to be named. The coast is bold and rocky, formed chiefly of a coarse plumb-pudding stone, which is hard and durable. At the mouth of the river Carron stands the sea-port of Stonehive or Stonehaven. The harbour is well sheltered, and has a great depth of water at all times; but there is little trade. Dunnottar Castle, the property of Mr Keith of Ravelston, is of great antiquity, and forms one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland. The rock upon which it stands is of several acres extent, level at the top, and, excepting a small neck, is completely separated from the land by a very deep chasm. It

was the seat of the Marischal family, and was famous at the time of the contest between Bruce and Baliol. Before the use of fire-arms, it was considered as almost impregnable, and was used as the deposit of the regalia of Scotland, to preserve them from the English army under Cromwell.

Of the parish of FETTERESSO one third is arable; the rest is moor and moss; the richest part lies between the rivers Cowie and Carron. Improvements in agriculture go on with spirit, after the example of Mr Barclay of Urie. The coast is bold and rocky. Near Stonehaven the remains of the Thane of Cowie's Castle are still to be seen.

KINNEFF and CATERLINE extend along the sea-coast. The soil along the coast is rich, producing grain of all kinds; inward it rises to hills, which are in general covered with heath. The shore is bold and rocky, composed mostly of a coarse plumb-pudding stone. Fowl's Heugh is a stupendous rock, of about a mile long, and 300 feet high, washed by the sea.

MARYCULTER is of an oblong form. In general it is rugged and stony; but the soil on the banks of the river is light and productive.

NIGG forms the north-east corner of the county, and is a sort of peninsula, consisting of 3375 acres. The Dee, a clear, rapid stream, well stored with salmon, falls into the sea here; the shore is bold and rocky.

DURRIS, or DURRIES, is an oblong square. Part of the Grampian hills run along the south side of the parish, of which Cairn Monearn is the highest. The grounds on the banks of the Dee are pretty level, and a light soil.

STRACHAN, situated on the north side of the Grampian mountains, is bleak and cold. Mountbattock, the highest hill, is used as a land-mark.

In BANCHORY-TERNAN there is a great deal of moor and hilly ground. The spirit of agricultural improvement has scarcely reached this quarter; the same plans have been followed for near a century past, although there be plenty of limestone on both sides of the Dee.

Of GARVOCK about one third only is arable. Situated at the top of the vale called the How of the Mearns, it is chiefly high ground covered with heath and whins; the whole yields about L. 1000 Sterling rent yearly.

FORDOUN is of considerable extent, comprehending part of the How of the Mearns, and part of the valley of Strathmore, which are here flat and fertile, the soil being a deep clay. It rises to the

north, terminating in the Grampian hills, which are the boundary. In the west of the parish, the vestiges of a Roman camp may be traced, where urns, and different utensils of Roman fabric, are occasionally dug up. The ruins of the royal residence of Kenneth III. may still be traced. This parish is remarkable for being the residence, if not the birth-place, of John Fordoun, author of the Scotichronicon, and of the late Lord Monboddo.

The general appearance of FETTERCAIRN will soon be changed greatly to the better, in consequence of the improvement by planting and enclosing, by the late Lord Adam Gordon and Sir A. Ramsay. Gannachie bridge, built in 1732, over the North Esk, is considered a great curiosity; it consists of one arch, 52 feet over, whose pillars rest upon tremendous rocks. On the estate of Balbigno there is the foundation of a very old building, commonly called Fenella's Castle, where Kenneth III. was murdered. Crathilinthus, the son of Fenella, had been put to death by order of the king, for crimes which are said to have deserved that punishment. Fenella bore Kenneth a deadly grudge on that account, and executed her horrid purpose in this castle in the year 994. The king's train discovered his cruel fate, set fire to the building, and reduced it to ashes.

MARYKIRK is situated at the south extremity of the How of the Mearns. The aspect is rich and luxuriant,—fine level fields, interspersed with a number of gentlemen's seats. The village is small, but pleasantly situated on the banks of the North Esk, about half way between Montrose and Laurencekirk.

The parish of LAURENCEKIRK consists of one large ridge, extending from east to west, and sloping gently on both sides. The bottom is chiefly clay. It is watered by the Luther. The village of Laurencekirk, by the exertions, and under the patronage of the late Lord Gardenston, rose from a paltry village to be a place of manufacture and consequence. Every traveller feels the effects of his Lordship's generosity in the comforts of a good inn, with a well-chosen library.

GLENBERVIE is situated on the banks of the river Bervie. The soil in the low parts is light loam, in the upper part it is wet, upon a bluish clay bottom. The village of Drumlithie is chiefly inhabited by weavers.

Roads.

The great coast road from Montrose, which passes through this county to Aberdeen, has been already traced, Vol. I. p. 83.

Another great road passes through this county to Fochabers, which lies over a very mountainous district, and has been already given, (See Edinburgh to Fochabers, Vol. I. p. 91.)

The chief Cross Roads are,

		(Miles.)
From Fettercairn to Montrose (see p. 100.)	-	12
Laurencekirk to Montrose (see p. 99.)	-	10
Laurencekirk to Old Mill of Hirn	-	21

Chief Seats.——There are three great roads entering this county from the county of Angus at different points, all terminating at Stonehaven: One great road going forward to Aberdeen, and another turnpike road from Stonehaven to Dee-side, having a road communicating therewith, passing down the river Dee until it goes to the south mouth thereof, all in this county. The gentlemen's seats which lie in the direction of these roads are as follow:

Near the road entering this county by the Ganochie bridge over the river North Esk, lie the following places: The *Burn*, Alexander Brodie of Annhill.—*Inglesmaldie*, formerly the residence of the Halkerton family.—*Balledies*, Dr Turnbull.—*Balbegno*, the Honourable Walter Ogilvie of Clova.—*Balfour*, Sir Alexander Ramsay.—*Fasque*, Sir Alexander Ramsay.—*Fettercairn-house*, Sir John Stuart.—*Phesdo* and *Thornton Castle*, Alexander Crombie.—*Kincardine Castle*, Sir John Stuart.—*Fordoun*, the property of Lord Viscount Arbuthnot, where John of Fordoun is said to have resided and died.—*Monboddo*, Kirkpatrick Williamson Burnett, Esq. of Monboddo, successor to the late Lord Monboddo.—*Drumtoughty*, Mr Harley Drummond of Stenmore.—*Pittavaw*, Mr Carnegie.—*Drumleathie village*, Mr Gordon of Avachie.—*Glenbervie-house*, Mr Mitchell Nicolson.—*Castleton*, Mr Forbes.—*Little Fiddes*, Mr Straiton of Kirkside.—*Fetteresso*, Colonel Robert William Duff.—*Dunnottar-house*, Miss Allardice.—*Stonehaven*, the county town, formerly holding of the family of Marishal, now of Lord Keith of Stonehaven, Marishal.

Upon the road leading to Dee-side, called the Slug turnpike road, and descending the river Dee from that road:—*Ury*, the ancient [illegible]t of the Barclays of Ury, now belonging to their lineal descen-

dart, Robert Barclay Allardice.—*Rickarton*, Mr Rickart Hepburn. After crossing the Grampians, you see the ancient *House of Crathis*, Sir Robert Burnet.—*Tillquhillie Castle*, Mr Douglas.—*Blackhall*, Mr Russell.—*Inchmarlo*, John Douglas of Tilquhillie.—*Durris*, the ancient residence of the Frasers of Durris.—*Mary-Culter*, Menzies of Pitfaddell.—*Kingoussie*, Claud Boswell, Lord Balmuto.—*Blairs*, Mr Menzies, Pitfaddell.—*Shana Burn*, Mr Kennedy.—*Heath Coat*, Thomas Gordon.—*Ardo*, Mr Fordyce.—*Banchary*, Mr Thomson.

The middle road, entering this county at the bridge over the North Esk, on the road from Brechin.—*Balmakewan*, Mr Gillies.—*Kirktonhill*, Mr Taylor.—The village of *Laurencekirk* and *Place of Johnston*, James Farquhar, Esq. of Inverbervie, M. P.—*Whiteriggs*, Colonel Leith.

On the road from Montrose to Stonehaven, entering this county at the lowest bridge over the North Esk.—*Kirkside*, Joseph Straiton.—*Laurieston*, John Brand, Banker, Montrose.—*Woodston*, William Adam, Esq. M. P. for this county.—*Muirtown*, Scott of Brotherton.—*Brotherton*, Colonel Scott.—*Crigie*, Charles Scot.—*Bridgeton*, Mr Orr.—*Nether Benholm*, Col. Scott of Brotherton.—*Benholm*, G. Robinson Scott and lady.—*Arbuthnot-house*, Lord Arbuthnot.—*Hall Green*, an old castle, Mr Farquhar of Inverbervie, M. P.—*Allardice*, Robert Barclay Allardice of Ury.—*Barras*, Miss Allardice of Dunnottar House.—*Castle of Dunnottar*, Alexander Keith of Ravelston and Dunnottar.

Road from Stonehaven to Aberdeen and the interior country.—*Cowie*, John Innes.—*Muchalls*, Mr Silver.—*Netherby*, Mr Silver.—*Newhall*, Mr Henderson.—*Elsick House*, Dr Morison.—*Skaitraw*, Mr Mackie.—*Auchbinies*, Mr Gordon.

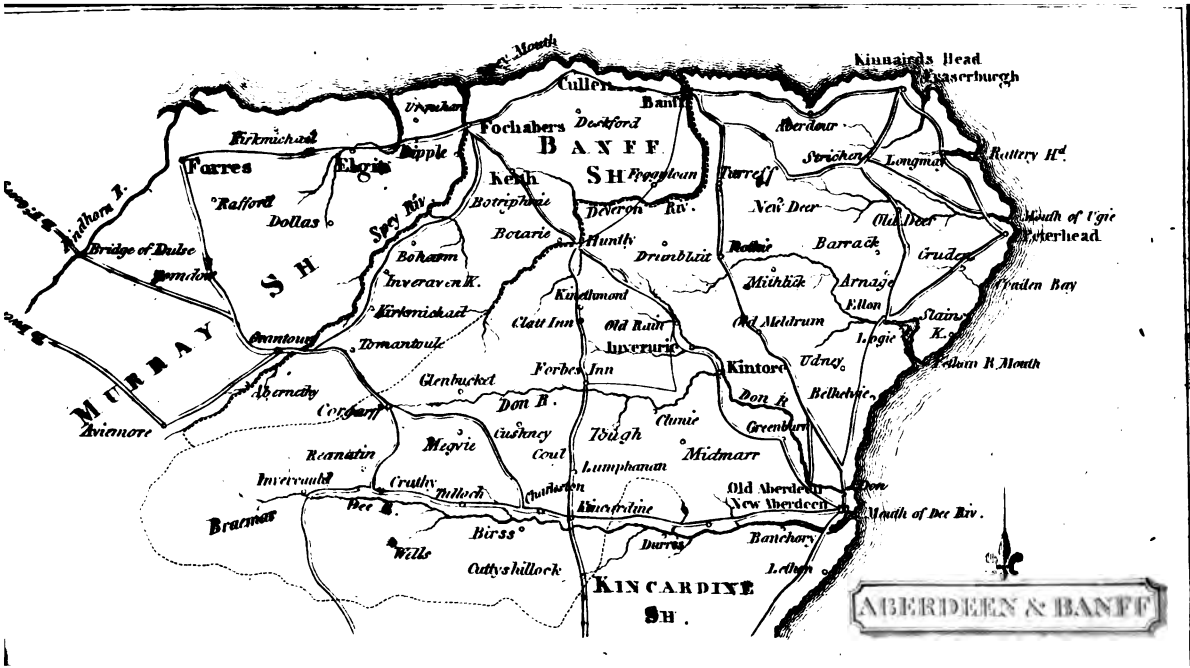
Table of Heights in Kincardineshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Cairnmonearn, or Kermanearn	1020
Kerloch	1890
Klochnabane	2370
Mounthattock	3465

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

ABERDEENSHIRE is bounded on the north and east by the German ocean; on the west by the counties of Banff, Murray, and Inverness; on the south by Perthshire, Angus, and Kincardineshire. Its figure is nearly oval; extending about 90 miles in length, from south-west to north-east; and about 46 miles in its greatest breadth. Its whole superficies may be estimated at 1170 square miles; and its population in 1801 was 123,082, being an increase of 6246 in the course of forty-six years. This county is divided into the districts of Marr, Garioch, Formartin, Strathbogie, and Buchan. These again are subdivided into smaller districts, the names of which are in general descriptive of their appearance and situation, as Aberdeen, Cromar, Strathdee, and Braemar. The district of Marr may be considered as the centre of Scotland, being in every direction at the greatest distance from the sea. The upper part of this district is bleak, rugged, and mountainous; towards the east and north-east it is more level, but is still in many places moorish and barren. In this quarter the rivers Don and Dee take their rise, and flow through a wider and more beautiful country towards the German Ocean. Wild as this region is, it exhibits some of the most interesting scenes to be met with in Scotland. The view from the top of Craigendarroch is uncommonly grand and picturesque.

The Dee runs through the vale of Strathdee, surrounded with awful fronts of lofty mountains. On the Don are seen the princely ruins of Kildrummy Castle, another ancient seat of the Earls of Marr, but now the property of Gordon of Wardhouse. In the termination of a deep glen in Strathdee, is the pass or craig of Bollitar, which forms the eastern entrance into the Grampian mountains. At the top of the vale of Braemar, a short way above Marr Lodge, is the noted waterfall called the Linn of Dee. In the valley of Glenmuick there is likewise another picturesque waterfall; and a little below, on the south bank of the Dee, most romantically situated, are Pannanoch Wells, which are much frequented in summer. The district of Buchan is not so hilly, lying mostly on the east and north coasts; but being almost destitute of wood, its appearance is bleak and naked. From the quantities of large timber found in many mosses, no doubt can remain, however, of its having once been well wooded. The districts of Strathbogie, Garioch, and Formartin, are well cultivated. To the south of


Kinnaird's Head
Fraserburgh
Cullen
Banff
Deskford
Fochabers
BANFF
SH
Aberdour
Rattery Hd.
Strichen
Longmay
Forres
Elgin
Kirkmichael
Rafford
Dollas
Keith
Botriphnie
Beverin Riv.
Frogleean
Turriff
New Deer
Old Deer
Mouth of Ugie
Peterhead
Bridge of Dulse
Bamdow
Boharm
Inveraven K.
Botarie
Huntly
Drumblait
Rothie
Barrack
Crudgie
Cruden Bay
Kirkmichael
Kindhmond
Clatt Inn
Old Ruin
Inverurie
Mithlick
Arnage
Ellon
Old Meldrum
Stains
Logie
Cullom R. Mouth
Bantous
Tomantoule
Forbes Inn
Kintore
Udny
Belhelvie
Abernethy
Corgarff
Glenbucket
Don R.
Don R.
Greenburn
Aviemore
Cushney
Tough
Clunie
Midmarr
Reanistin
Megvie
Coul
Lumphanan
Inverauld
Crathy
Tillock
Clunderwen
Kincardine
Old Aberdeen
New Aberdeen
Don
Mouth of Dee Riv.
Braemar
Dee R.
Birss
Durris
Banchory
Wills
Cattyshillock
Lethen
KINCARDINE
SH.
ABERDEEN & BANFF

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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Peterhead, which is a neat town, and a well-frequented watering place, are the remarkable breakers on the coast, called the *Bullers* (boilers) *of Buchan*. They are in the form of a large oval cavity, formed by the steep rocks on the coast; the depth about 100 feet. A natural arch opens into the sea at the east end. Boats are sometimes drawn into this awful pit, and dashed to pieces.

This county is well watered by some considerable rivers besides the Don and Dee, as well as by many smaller streams. The Don and Dee *, however, are the most noted, both of which are of considerable magnitude, and furnish great quantities of fine salmon, particularly the Dee, which goes mostly to the London market. The river Ythan, which discharges itself into the sea, about 12 miles northward from the mouth of the Don, deserves to be mentioned on account of the pearl fishing, carried on in it with great success. The other rivers of any consequence are the Bogie, the Urie, and Ugie, and the Cruden; the Deveron also forms the boundary of the county with Banffshire for many miles. Almost all these afford salmon. On the sea-shore are several remarkable caves, curious perforations in the rocks, and echoes, which reverberate sounds with wonderful distinctness. Formerly the principal manufacture in this county was the knitting of stockings, for which the Aberdeenshire women have long been famous. Of late, however, the linen and sail-cloth manufactures have been introduced with great success into Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Huntley.

Besides granite, there are other stony bodies and minerals deserving notice. A valuable mine of manganese was lately discovered in the parish of Old Machar, by Dr Dyce of Aberdeen, which he is working to advantage. In the parish of Lesly there is found a beautiful species of amianthus of a greenish colour, with grey specks. Being easily wrought, the country people make it into snuff-boxes and ornaments. Specimens of plumbago, of a good quality, have been found on the banks of the river Deveron, near its junction with the river Bogie. Along the shore at Peterhead, pebbles, chiefly of the onyx class, are to be met with; they are apt to separate in working. The largest rock crystal ever found in Scotland is in the possession of Mr Farquharson of Invercauld, found upon his estate in this county; it is nearly the size of a child's

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* When the soil of the lands adjacent to these two rivers is compared, the Don has greatly the advantage. Hence the old rhyme:

A foot of Don's worth two of Dee,
Except it be for fish and tree.

body at the age of four, and has a small crystal shot out from it. On Mr Farquharson's estate have also been got amethysts and *aqua-marines*, equal both in colour and hardness to the oriental. Cairngorum stones, or topazes of great value, are found in this county. Talc, mica, asbestus, and amianthus, commonly called mountain cork, and mountain leather, in great variety, are found in the hills in different places. At Craig, in Strathbogie, there is a fine flaxen asbestus, both green and white. About 12,000 tons of granite, valued at L. 8400, are annually conveyed from this county to London, for the purpose of paving the streets, building docks, wharfs, &c.

This county is the residence of some of the first and most ancient families of Scotland. The Aberdeenshire canal, lately opened, extends from the harbour of Aberdeen to the bridge of Don, near Inverury, and promises to be of great advantage to the districts of Garioch and Strathbogie. The valued rent of Aberdeenshire is L. 235,665 : 8 : 11 Scots; and the real land-rent was lately estimated at L. 133,632 Sterling.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Aberdeenshire.

PARISHES.	Extent. Miles English. Length	Breadth	Number of Persons.
Aboyne and Glentannar	4	3	9[illegible]
Birse	10	10	1[illegible]
Cluny	10	3	821
Coldstone	6	4	1160
Coul	5	3	679
Crathie and Braemar	40	20	2250
Echt	4½	4½	972
Glenmuick, &c.	18	15	1980
Kincardine O'Neil	7	5	1710
Lumphanan	8	6	614
Midmar	6	5	808
Tarland	—	—	922
Bourtie	4	2	445
Culsalmond	3	3	780
Daviot	5	4	644
Garioch	8	7	1224
Insch	5	3	798
Inverury	3½	2½	783
Keithhall and Kinnel	6	5	853
Kemnay	5	3	583
Kintore	6	3	846
Leslie	3	3	367
Meldrum	5	4	1584
Monymusk	7	4	901
Oyne	4	4	518
Premnay	4	1½	486
Rayne	2	2	1928
Alford	8	3	644
Auchindore	6	5	532
Clatt	4	2	433
Forbes and Cairn	6	2	413

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length	Breadth.	Number of Persons.
Glenbucket	4	1	420
Keig	4	4	379
Kildrummy	3	3	430
Kinethmont	6	3	784
Lochell	5	2	668
Rhynie and Essie	5	5	676
Strathdon	20	8	1354
Tulleynestle	4	2½	330
Tough	5	3	629
Towie	3½	2	528
Cairnie	—	—	1561
Drumblade	6	5	821
Forgue	9	6	1768
Glass	8	6	793
Huntley	8	6	2863
Auchterless	7	3	1129
Fyvie	13	8	2391
King Edward	12	5	1723
Montwhitter	9	6	1710
Turreff	9	9	2090
Aberdour	9	7	1304
Crimond	5½	3	862
Deer, New	14	7	2985
—— Old	10	5	3552
Fraserburgh	8	4	2215
Langside	5	5	1825
Lonmay	10	4	1607
Peterhead	5	4	4491
Pitsligo	4	3	1256
Rathen	7	2	1588
Strichen	—	—	1520
Tyrie	10	4	1044
Cruden	9	7	1934
Ellon	9	5	2092

PARISHES.	Extent. Miles English. Length.	Breadth.	Number of Persons.
Foveran	4	2	1391
Logie Buchan	4	2	539
Methlic	6	5	1215
Slains	6	3	907
Tarnes	9	6	1756
Udney	7	7	1242
Aberdeen	8	4	27508
Banchory Darsenick	7	4	1557
Belhelvie	5	4	1428
Drumoak	4	2	672
Dyce	7	5	347
Fintry	8	4	886
Kinellar	4	2	309
Machar, New	9	2½	925
Newhills	6	6	1305
Peterculter	8	6	871
Skene	6	4	1140

PARISHES.

On entering Aberdeenshire, as its limit on the south-west, we find ourselves in the united parishes of Cratty and Braemar, situated in the heart of Scotland. This parish is supposed to be farther distant from the sea, and more elevated than any other district. On some of the mountains snow may be found all the year round *. The emerald, amethyst, and topaz, are found in the mountains, equal in hardness and lustre to the oriental gems of these kinds. Perhaps the most beautiful is the topaz, commonly known by the name of Cairngorum stones, from a hill in Strath-

* The Grampian mountains, properly so called, run from the west shore through Angus and Mearns to the sea, in the parish of Nigg.

At what period, or in what state of society, these gloomy abodes were necessary, no tradition or history informs us, but they are certainly very ancient.

The parish of TULLYNESSLE is hilly and mountainous. The intervening flats, and the slopes upon the declivity of the hills, are a light loam, and very improveable. The Don runs on the south side of the parish for above a mile.

CLATT is an inland parish, surrounded with hills; it is extremely cold, and subject to be deluged with heavy rains. There are several mineral springs here, chiefly of the chalybeate kind, and there is a vein of fine variegated marble at Craig-hill, which has hitherto been most unaccountably neglected.

Of the united parishes of FORBES and KEARN, Forbes lies on the Don, and Kearn on the river Bogie. The general appearance is hill. The hill of Correen is about 1500 feet above the bed of the river Don.

GLENBUCKET lies on each side of a small rivulet called Bucket, and is for the most part a light loam, with a mixture of clay. The well-known air of *John of Badenyon*, derives its name from a place in this parish.

The general appearance of LOCHELL is hilly; the hills are all covered with heather. The soil is in general a strong clay, and remarkably free of stones. The castle of Craigievar is still kept in repair.

TOUGH is variegated with hill and dale. The soil is in general light and stony. Several chalybeate springs have been discovered here.

The parish of AUCHINDOIR is very irregular, being intersected by several others. By far the greater part is hill and moor; there not being above 2000 acres of arable ground. The Buck is the highest mountain, and although 30 miles from any sea, it is seen ten leagues from land. This parish is watered by the Bogie. There is freestone, and on the Towereef asbestus is found.

CHAPEL of GARRIOCH is of a very irregular figure. The appearance is hilly. It is watered for several miles by the Don and the Urie. There is a considerable quantity of wood in the parish, which thrives well. Garrioch is a presbytery seat, lying in the great road from Aberdeen, by Huntley, to Inverness. Near the ruins of the castle of Balquhain there is one of the finest echoes to be met with in Scotland. The Maiden Stone, having a number of curious figures upon it, is described by Mr Pennant, who has given a fine engraving of it.

The river Don runs through the parish of MONYMUSK; the soil

is in general good, and almost all capable of culture. The hilly part is mostly covered with woods. Sir Francis Grant, who was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Cullen, and his posterity since then, have been proprietors of the whole parish.

Oxne parish is in general rich and fertile. It is watered by the Don, and the small river Urie.

Keig, situated in the vicinity of the parishes of Monymusk and Oyne, is of an irregular figure. A considerable part is hilly and moorish, but the flat ground on the river Don is cultivated; Putachie, the seat of the family of Forbes, is situated here. The house, which was built in 1731, commands a pleasant view of the valley of Alford, and the windings of the river Don. Roes, and red and fallow deer, frequent the adjoining woods. The Duke of Gordon is superior of the whole. This parish is famous for the knitting of stockings by the women, who are supposed to gain a sum equal to two-thirds of the land-rent of the parish annually, by this occupation.

The general appearance of Insch is hilly; but along the skirts of the hills, and in the glens, the soil is light and fertile; about one-third is cultivated. The highest hill is Foundland, which contains in its bowels vast quarries of fine blue slate. Near the town of Insch is the noted hill and castle of Dun-o-deer, the materials of which appear to be vitrified.

In Premnay the banks of the river Gadie are in general rich and productive. The hill of Banochie, or Bendochy, is chiefly composed of fine granite.

Daviot is nearly 5 miles in length, and is parcelled out into small farms, some 20, and none exceeding 100 acres.

The united parishes of Keith-hall and Kinkell comprehend about 11,000 acres. The appearance is hilly, but not mountainous; the soil in the western part is fertile, the eastern in general barren. They are watered by the Don and Urie. Johnstone, the best Latin poet, next to Buchanan, of modern times, was born at Kaskiebean, in this parish.

Excepting a hill on the north side, the small parish of Rayne is pretty flat, and the soil tolerably good; the new improved method of cultivation is daily gaining ground here.

Leslie is in general hilly, but the hills are of no great height, being cultivated mostly to the summits. The water of Gadie divides it nearly into equal parts. On the banks of the water, and in the lower grounds, the soil is a deep mould, on a bottom of clay, producing good crops of oats, bear, and pease. Jasper, and amianthus

of a fine green tinge, are found here. Vestiges of encampments, and of Druidical temples, are pointed out in different places.

Bourtie is nearly all enclosed, and adorned with a good many thriving plantations. Two ranges of hills run through the parish, but of no great height, having been sometimes cultivated to the top. The common produce is bear and oats. The old system of agriculture is still observed, and it is not uncommon to see 10 oxen in one plough. Turf is the principal fuel. The vestige of a camp is pointed out, where Thomas de Langueville, the companion of Wallace, is said to have fallen. Several Druidical temples are also shown.

The soil of Kemnay is in general a light mould, and very stony. It is watered by the Don, the banks of which are a deep rich loam.

Excepting two small hills, Culsalmond is very level, and of a deep fertile soil. Several large and thriving plantations have been made lately.

In Kintore, the ground about the town, and on the banks of the Don, are flat and fertile. The northern part is hilly, the southern marshy. Here are the ruins of the castle of Half-forest, belonging to the Earl of Kintore.

Inverury is situated at the confluence of the rivers Don and Urie. On the banks of the river, the soil is light and productive: from the river it rises gradually to the skirts of the mountain called Bendochy. There is a fine bridge lately built over the Don, at the south end of the town. Inverury is said to have obtained the privilege of a royal burgh from King Robert Bruce, on occasion of a signal victory obtained by him over Comyne, the adherent of Edward I. of England, who then held Scotland in subjection. This was the first victory King Robert obtained, and laid the foundation of the English overthrow in Scotland. Near the same place, too, Stuart Earl of Marr defeated Donald of the Isles, anno 1411.

The parish of Logie Buchan is level, with some rising grounds in it, but none which are not both arable and improveable. The river Ythan intersects the parish pretty nearly in the middle. In this river there was formerly a pearl fishery of considerable value.

The united parishes of Rhynie and Essie comprehend part of the ancient lordship of Strathbogie, originally one of the three divisions of Aberdeenshire. The soil is rich and fertile on the banks of the Bogie; towards the hills it is light and gravelly, yet produc-

tive. The highest hill is Noth, of a fine conic shape; on the top are the remains of a vitrified fort.

Cairny is also part of the lordship of Strathbogie, the original estate of the family of Gordon. The lower part is a deep loamy soil. From the introduction of the manufacture of linen and cotton cloth, two villages, Huntley and Keith, have risen to a considerable opulence. Huntley indeed bids fair to be the Paisley of the north.

Huntley was formerly two distinct parishes, called Dumbennan and Kinore. In 1727 they were annexed under the name of Huntley. The general appearance is rugged and hilly. On the north top of the hill of St Mungo, there is an opening, which in general is filled with water, though in dry seasons peats are got from it, strongly impregnated with sulphur: and pieces of lava, it is said, have been found around it. The town of Huntley is a presbytery seat; it consists of two streets crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious square in the centre. Two fine rivers, the Doveran and Bogie, run on each side of it, and unite their streams about half a mile below. Near this junction there have been found specimens of plumbago, and some years ago there was an attempt made to discover a lead mine, but it proved unsuccessful. Near the bridge of Doveran, stand the remains of Huntley Castle, which still afford a striking proof of the grandeur and hospitality of the family of Gordon, though one part only of the original plan seems to have been completed. The chimneys are ornamented with curious sculpture of various figures, and several of the cielings are adorned with paintings, in small divisions, containing emblematical figures, with verses in doggerel rhyme, expressive of some moral sentiment; all, considering circumstances, in tolerable preservation. It appears to have been built about the year 1600.

Cushnie is a small and uninteresting parish.

Meldrum is in general level, though it rises towards the north, where the soil is thin. The southern part is a rich loam upon clay: Old Meldrum is a considerable village, containing about 600 inhabitants.

The parish of Glass is variegated by a number of green hills, which afford pasture for black cattle and sheep. The river Doveran runs through this parish, the banks of which are a pretty deep loam, and carry good crops.

Turreff is diversified with considerable risings, but of no great height. About two-thirds of the parish are arable.

The parish of Monquhitter is hilly, and though the hills rise

to no great height, they are covered with heath, and have a gloomy and forbidding appearance.

Along the lower parts of the parish of FORGUE the soil is generally a deep loam upon a stiff clay. The southern districts are mostly covered with heath. There is a great deal of fine scenery on the banks of the small rivers Forgue and Irondraught, of which advantage has been taken by Mr Morison of Bognie, in the disposal of his pleasure-grounds. From the hill of Forenan there is a very extensive and fine prospect.

FYVIE is very uneven, and a considerable part hilly and barren; it is watered by the Yahan.

The parish of KING EDWARD, or KEN EDAR, is varied with considerable risings, but on the whole is rather flat than hilly. Besides the river Deveron, it is watered by a number of small rivulets. Nearly one half is arable, and there is a considerable extent of planting. The castle of King Edward stands on the road from Turreff to Banff, and appears to have been once a place of great strength.

DRUMBLADE is considerably variegated by hills and valleys. The soil of the valleys is a deep loam, and almost the whole is arable, even to the hill tops.

AUCHTERLESS is free of mountains or hills, and the soil is in general light and gravelly, and produces good crops. The vestiges of a very extensive camp may be traced here.

TYRIE is diversified with hill and dale, heath, moss, meadow, and corn fields. Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, and the other heritors, are raising planting, which will soon be of great use, as well as an ornament to this district. A fine bleachfield has been laid down, with encouragement held out to settlers at the village of New Pitsligo; and the linen manufacture is in a very thriving state.

ABERDOUR lies on the Murray Frith. The surface is very uneven, and partakes of almost all the varieties of soil. The coast is bold and rocky, containing a number of caves and dens. The cave called Cowshaven is the most remarkable, no person having ever penetrated to its bottom. The ruins of the ancient castle of Dundargue still overhang the boisterous surge.

PITSLIGO lies also along the Murray Frith, in an octangular form. The general appearance is level; there is no rising that can be called a hill in it; nor has it either river or lake. The parish is very naked, from an opinion universally received, that trees will not thrive so near the spray of the sea. It is certain, from the trunks of oaks being found in many places, that wood had grown

to a good size; and Sir William Forbes has lately made the experiment by planting forest trees of all kinds, which are thriving well.

The parish of FRASERBURGH is in general level, excepting the hill of Mormond, from the top of which there is a fine prospect. There is good fishing of cod, ling, &c. on the coast. Here stands Philorth House, the seat of Lord Saltoun. Cold and hot baths have been erected in the town. An excellent harbour, begun under the direction of the commissioners for Highland roads and bridges, has been completed. The pier extends 715 feet from its root, or 440 feet from the obtuse angle which it forms near the old pier-head or low water-mark: the return pier is to be 180 feet in length; and the whole is in such a state of forwardness, that the harbour already affords much protection to coasting vessels, and bids fair to acquire a considerable trade.

NEW DEER is one of the largest parishes in the county. The surface on the whole is flat, there being no rising that deserves the name of a hill. On the north and east, about 8 miles, it has the appearance of one continued corn field. The west quarter is rather moorish.

LONMAY, lying on the coast, is exposed to a cold east blast from the ocean. There is limestone in abundance here.

DEER lies almost in the centre of the district of Buchan. The appearance is varied by hill and dale, but there are no risings of any eminence. The woods of Pitfour, in the middle of which stands the seat of James Ferguson, Esq. M. P. diversify and beautify the aspect; the soil is, on the whole, light and gravelly. The parish abounds in quarries of good limestone; granite abounds also; and in some places there are considerable quantities of feldtspar, which is sometimes used in the glasshouses. Druidical temples, cairns, and vestiges of entrenchments, are pointed out here.

In RATHEN the low grounds, and the haughs of the river Rathen, are in general rich and productive; the high ground, in which is part of the Mormond hill, is bleak and barren. The coast affords good fishing. There is no natural wood growing here, though large planks of oak are dug up in the mosses.

LONGSIDE is an irregular square; it is, like the district of Buchan, in general pretty level, there being no hill of any consequence in the parish. The manufactures of thread and woollen cloth give employment to a considerable number of hands. The want of wood, as a shelter in this corner of the country, is severely felt. This parish abounds in granite.

In CRIMOND the ground rises almost perpendicularly from the

shore, to the height of 200 feet. The middle of the parish is flat. There is no considerable river in this parish, though several small streams feed the loch of Strathbeg.

STRICHEN is of an oblong form, sloping gradually towards the banks of the river Ugie, which divides the parish. The appearance of this quarter was considerably changed by the plantations and improvements by the late Lord Strichen. The face of a hill in this parish is covered with white stones; it is probable that they are of the *petunse* kind, similar to those of Pentland hill.

PETERHEAD is watered by the river Ugie, whose banks are beautiful and water pure. Nothing but plantations are wanting, to make this one of the most beautiful districts in the county. About a mile from the town lies the How or Holm of Buchan. The sea forms a beautiful bay here, which affords a safe anchorage for ships of any burden. The soil is various, but, in general, is capable of cultivation. The wells of Peterhead have long been resorted to; and they are of the chalybeate kind, and often very efficacious in debility of stomach and disorders in the bowels, and have been in repute for near 200 years. The strongest is called the *wine well*. An analysis of its water has been published by Dr Laing, who found that 12 lbs. avoirdupois of water contained the following ingredients:

	Grains.		Grains.
Muriate of iron - -	30¾	Sulphate of lime - -	2
Carbonate of ditto - -	3¼	——— of soda - -	13¼
Muriate of lime - - -	7	Muriate of soda - -	7½
Siliceous earth - - -	2	Carb. acid gas, 83½ inches.	

During the summer season, Peterhead is a very cheerful, gay place. Pleasure-parties and dancing go on here, as at most other watering-places, where good spirits, exercise, and freedom from care, contribute not a little to the convalescence of the patient. This town has lately been rendered still more attractive by the erection of commodious cold and hot baths. The harbour of Peterhead is at present undergoing great improvements. The inhabitants came under an engagement to the Commissioners for Roads, &c. in the Highlands, to remove 30,000 cubic yards of rocky ground, from the bottom of the harbour, by the end of the year 1811. Unfortunately they have not succeeded hitherto to the full extent of their wishes. The machines which they employ are moveable coffer-dams, by means of which they have only been enabled to sink holes in the rock, but not so as to leave a smooth surface at bottom. A variety of fossil shells are found in considerable quan-

tities 20 and 30 feet above the level of the sea; and these of kinds, the counterparts of which are not to be met with here in a fresh state. On the shore, great variety of pebbles are to be found.

In CRUDEN the soil along the coast is a deep, rich, clayey loam; on the west and north it is light and gravelly. The traveller who visits this parish, and who delights in grand natural objects, will be much gratified at the sight of several stupendous arches formed in the rocks here; with the *Bullers* (or Boilers) *of Buchan*, so well described in Johnson's Tour, and several other magnificent natural curiosities.

The appearance of METHLICK is rather hilly, but none of its hills rise to a great height. It is about ten miles from the sea, and is watered by the Ythan. Dr Cheyne, late physician at Bath, and Dr Charles Maitland, who first practised inoculation in Britain, were both natives of this parish.

UDNY is pretty level, with little hills covered with grass: There are several quarries of granite here.

The parish of TARVES is in general level, having some hills of a small size interspersed. The soil is in general fertile, producing every species of grain, excepting wheat.

ELLON, though not hilly, is rugged and uneven. On the banks of the Ythan the soil is light and good; the northern district is wet and mossy. There is a considerable salmon-fishing in this parish.

The general aspect of FOVERAN is flat, though the ground rises gradually from the sea; from the want of wood it has a naked appearance. The river Ythan waters the parish, at the mouth of which lies the village of Newburgh. Next the sea, the soil is sandy, but inland it is loam on a bed of clay, and almost the whole is arable.

The river Ythan divides the parish of SLAINS from Foveran. The loch of Slains is a beautiful piece of water, well stocked with pike, perch, and eels. There are several chalybeate springs here; and the caves along the shore, particularly the Dropping Cave, deserves a visit. It is lined with a beautiful white incrustation, and in some places fine stalactitic petrifactions are obtained.

DYCE is of considerable extent, but is thinly inhabited. The hill called *Tyre-Bagger* runs quite across the parish: On its summit there is a Druidical temple. Along the banks of the Don, however, the soil is a deep rich mould.

NEWHILLS is hilly, and its hills to the west rise to the size of mountains. Several small streams, besides the river Don, water this parish.

The parish of PETERCULTER is rugged and uneven, with slopes and hollows, rocky eminences, and marshy flats interspersed. It is watered by the Dee, the banks of which are a light soil.

On the sea-coast between the rivers Don and Ythan is situated BELHELVIE. The coast is sandy, and free of rocks; the middle part is a black mould on a red clay. There are few trees in this parish, and the general appearance from the road is unpromising.

The aspect of DRUMOACK is hilly, and the soil light and shallow; the chief crops are barley and oats.

KINNELLAR abounds in hills of no great height, mostly cultivated to the top, or covered with thriving plantations. The low grounds are well enclosed, and well cultivated.

In FINTRAY the haughs upon the river Don, which are extensive, are a rich loam, and yield fine crops. From the river, the ground rises, and the soil becomes moorish. There are nearly 300 acres of wood in the parish.

The parish of BANCHORY-DAVENICK lies partly in this county, and partly in that of Kincardine, being divided by the river Dee. The general appearance is rugged and stony. The hills are covered with heath, and very bleak.

SKENE is of an oblong form; the appearance is hilly and rocky, and the predominant quality of the soil is gravel. The parish abounds with mineral springs, which have proved very efficacious in removing scorbutic complaints. The country here is very naked, and improvements in agriculture are making but slow progress. In the middle of the parish the loch of Skene, covering about 240 acres, is a beautiful sheet of water, well stored with pike.

In NEW MACHAR, which is pretty level, a variety of soil prevails; in some places clayey and wet, in others dry and gravelly. There are several mineral springs here, and a beautiful lake called Bishop's Loch.

ABERDEEN consists of two parishes, Old Machar and St Nicholas. The whole is of a very irregular form; it is situated at the confluence of the rivers Don and Dee into the German Ocean, and enjoys an extent of coast of about 5 miles. The ground rises in a gentle slope from the sea; and though there is no eminence in it that deserves the name of a hill, its surface is beautifully diversified by rising grounds. The windings of the Don and Dee, the manufactories, plantations, gentlemen's seats, and villas, together with the various prospects of the sea, of the city, and of the neighbouring villages, give uncommon richness and variety to the scenery. The soil, in some places, is naturally fertile, but in others barren. Much has been done, in many parts, to improve and fertilize it.

Granite abounds here; there are also several lime-quarries. At Grandhome, several veins of manganese were lately discovered. The bridge over Don, built by Bishop Cheyne in 1329, consists of one majestic Gothic arch. The height, from the water to the top of the arch, is 60 feet, the width 72 feet. That over the Dee is a handsome modern piece of architecture, of 7 arches, built about 1724. Aberdeen was erected into a royal burgh by King Gregory the Great, in the 9th century. It has been favoured with various grants from other Sovereigns since that period; but its present municipal constitution has subsisted, without variation, for no less than two centuries. It consists of what is called the Old and New Towns. Old Aberdeen, the original city, still exhibits the cathedral of the bishopric, with the college erected by Bishop Elphinstone, where Hector Boece once presided. It is a very ancient building, and has a very handsome window at the west end, and two spires, each 112 feet high. The steeple of the college is an excellent spire, resembling an imperial crown on the summit. The college is built in the form of a square; in it there are a Principal; Sub-principal, who is also one of the regents; three other regents, Professors of Philosophy; a Professor of Divinity; also Professors of Greek, Civil Law, of Mathematics, and a Professor of Physic. New Aberdeen contains also a college. In the Marischal College there is an additional professorship, viz. of Chemistry. The Church of St Nicholas is a handsome freestone building, with a lofty pyramidal steeple. The Banks, the Infirmary, the Almshouse, and Hospitals, are all built in a neat style. Prior to 1745, the principal manufactory of this place was knitting of stockings. After that period, the linen manufacture was introduced, and brought to considerable perfection; now, a variety of manufactures is carried on with great spirit. The salmon fishery, and other fisheries upon the coast, contribute not a little to the wealth of the place. Aberdeen has long been a noted seminary of learning; and its two colleges have produced at different times men of great talents and learning. The Cathedral of St Machar, a large and stately structure, suffered greatly at the Reformation; but the chief ornament, as a building, is the King's College.

Roads.

To Stirling and Glasgow.

See Glasgow to Perth and Aberdeen, Vol. I. p. 195.

To Banff *and* Inverness, *by Elgin and Forres.*

		(Miles.)
To Old Meldrum	18	
Turreff	16½	34½
Banff	10½	45
Portsoy	6¾	51¾
Cullen	5¼	57
Fochabers	12	69
Elgin	8½	77½
Forres	11½	89
Nairn	10¾	99¾
Inverness	15¾	115½

(Miles.)

1 Toll-bar. The road goes close to the Inverury canal.

1¼ *Powis*, Leslie, Esq. and Old Aberdeen on the right.

1¾ Fraserfield on right; on the north side of Don, extensive linen-works and bleachfield.

2¼ Middlefield on left, and Woodside on right.

3 On the left, on the top of the hill, Auchmill, Forbes, Esq. Persaly bleachfield on the opposite side of Don.

3½ Inverury and Old Meldrum roads separate.

4 On the right Stonywood paper-mills; on the left, village of Greenburn, and a little farther up Crabston, Mrs Thom.

5 On the right Grandhome, Paton, Esq.; on the left, the hill of Tyre-bagger at some distance.

6 Crosses the Inverury canal.

6½ Crosses the Don by a wooden bridge.
Parkhill, Skene, Esq. on the right, Kirk of Dyce on the left.

7 A road goes off to the left to Fintray-house, Forbes, Bart.

8 Rosehall on the right.

9 Kinmundy on the left, and a little farther on Elrick, Burnet, Esq.

10 Kirk of New Machan.

11 On the left, at some distance, Disblair, Dyce.

(Miles.)

12 Straloch, Ramsay, on the left.

15 Leithfield on the left, Udny on the right, at some distance.

18 *Old Meldrum;* a road goes off to the left to Inverury, another to Huntley;—a road on the right to Haddo-house, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen.

18½ Meldrum-house, Urquhart, Esq. on the right.

18¾ Toll-bar.

19 Farm of Bethelnie on the left.

23½ Farm of Easter Crichie to the left.

25 Church of Fyvie on the right; a road to Old Rayne on the left.

25¼ Toll-bar.

25¾ Fyvie Castle, General Gordon, on the right; road to Huntley on the left.

29¾ Towie, Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, on the left.

31¼ Road to Hatton Lodge.

31½ Gask, Earl of Fife, on the left; imperfectly seen.
Hatton Lodge, Duff, Esq. on the right.

31¾ Road to Gask.

32 Delgatie Castle, distant, on the right, Earl of Fife. Toll-bar.

34 Forglen Church on the left, imperfectly seen. The view is very interesting here.

34½ Turreff, Forglen house in front, Abercromby, Bart.
Mairesk, Morison, Esq.

35 Road to Delgatie Castle.

37¾ Craigston, Urquhart, Esq. to the right.

38 Toll-bar.

39 Castleton-ruins.

40¼ Church of King Edward on the left.

41 Edan-ruins, Dunbar, Esq. on the left.

42 Road to Montcoffer on the left; house not seen, Earl of Fife.

44 Duff House, Earl of Fife; grand view here.

44½ Crosses the Deveron, road to Macduff on the right.

45 BANFF.
From Banff the road goes by the coast of the Murray Frith.

46 Boyndie village.

48 Kirk of Boyndie on the left.

49 Ruins of Boyndie on the right.

(Miles.)

50 Auchmore.

51¼ PORTSOY. Durn House on the left.

53 House of Glassaugh.

55 Birkenbog, Abercromby, Bart.

57 CULLEN. The road now leaves the coast, and

58 Passes through the plantations of Binnshill.

60 Ranas, Hay, Esq. on the left.

62 Letterfoury on the left; after this it passes Walkerdale, Thorniebank, and Birkenbush, on the left; and Aradoul, Cairnfield, Boggs, and Glastyrum, on the right.

64 Leechieston, Gordon, on the right; soon after this it enters the woods of Fochabers.

69 FOCHABERS, and Gordon Castle. Crosses the Spey, and enters Morayshire by a neat bridge lately finished.

70 Speymouth Kirk on the right.

72 Road goes to Urquhart on the right.
Pittensear on the left, Urquhart Kirk on the right.

74 Longbride Kirk on the left.

75 Village of Sheriffstoun, and falls upon the river Lossie.
The kirk of St Andrews on the right.

77½ ELGIN.

78 A road goes off to Pluscardine, and soon after another to Mosstown. Cross the Lossie.

79 Quarrywood on the right.

81 Road on the right to Alves.

83 Alves Kirk on the right, and Clervis on the left.

84 Earnside ruins on the right.

85 Kilflat on the right.

86 Burgie Castle on the left.

87 Ruins of Kinloss Abbey and Kirk.

89 FORRES: several curious carved pillars on the right.
Leaving Forres, a road on the left to Strathspey.

91 Cross the river Findhorn, House of Dalvey, Grant, Bart. on the right, and Moy.

93 Kirk of Dyke on the left, and Brodie House.

95 Enter Nairnshire.

96 Inchoch, Brodie, Esq. on the left.

99¾ NAIRN.
The road, on leaving Nairn, passes Firhall on the left.

101 Balblair Loch on the right.

103 Kildrummy House on the right.

105 Loch of Clanns on the left.

(Miles.)

107 Crosses the road from Perth to Fort George, and enters Inverness-shire.

108 Croy Kirk on the left.

110 Field where the battle of Culloden was fought, on the right.

111 Castle Stewart, Earl of Moray.

113 Culloden House, Forbes, on the left.

115½ INVERNESS.

To Huntly and Fochabers.

	(Miles.)	
To Greenburn	5	
Glasgowego	4½	9½
Kintore	2½	12
Inverury	3½	15½
Old Rayne	8½	24
HUNTLY	12	36
Keith	10½	46½
FOCHABERS	8	54½

(Miles.)

This road goes by the south side of the river Don, till it reaches Inverury; it then takes the river Urie for its guide for the greater part of the way.

2 At the 2d milestone from Aberdeen lies Hilltown, Johnstone, Bart. on the left.

4 Slattie on the right, and the Kirk of Newhills on the left.

5 Crabston, Mrs Thom, on the left.

6 The toll-bar on the top of the hill.

8 Caskiebean, Henderson, Esq. on the right.

9 Glasgowego, Wilson, Esq. on the right.
Glasgow forest, Leys, Esq. on the left.

11 A road goes off on the left to Kemnay and Monymusk.

12 KINTORE; the road crosses the Inverury Canal. Toll-bar.

13 Thainstone, Mitchell Forbes, Esq. on the left.

14½ Crosses the Don by a stone bridge.

15 INVERURY. Keith Hall, the residence of the Earl of Kintore, on the right.

18 Toll-bar.

Old Castle of Balquhain, and a little farther on, the Kirk

(Miles.)

of Chapel of Garrioch on the left, on the right, beyond Urie, is Harlaw, where Donald of the Isles was defeated.

21 Pitcaple, Lumsden, Esq. a road goes off to the right, by a bridge over the Urie, to Rayne.

22 Logie House, Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Esq. on the right, Pittodrie, Knight, Esq. on the left.

23 Crosses Gadie, the Kirk of Oyne on the left, and Westhall a little to the north.

24 Pitmachie Inn on the left.

OLD RAYNE on right.

25 Newton, Gordon, Esq. on right.

27 Kirk of Inch, and hill of Dun-o-deer at some distance on the left.

29 Shillagreen on the left.

Kirk of Culsalmond on the right.

Bain's hole toll-bar.

30 The road then passes through the glens of Fondland, and on to

36 HUNTLY.

37 Cross Doveran.

38 Road to Portsoy on the right.

42 Kirk of Cairnie on the right.

46 To the right Birkenburn.

46½ KEITH;—cross Isla.

49 Newmills road to the right.

54½ FOCHABERS on right; Gordon Castle, Duke of Gordon, on the right.

To Castletown of Braemar.

		(Miles.)
To Peterculter	7½	
Banchory Ternan	10½	18
Kincardine o'Neil	7½	25½
Charlestown	4	29½
Tulloch Inn	9	38½
Bridge of Gairn	2½	41
Crathy Inn	6	47
Braemar	8½	55½
CASTLETOWN	1	56½

(Miles.)

This road goes up the Dee, the banks of which are in many

(Miles.)

places well wooded, and the scenery is highly romantic; pass

4 Banchory Davenich on left.

4½ Cults House on right.

5 Murcle House, Henderson, Esq. on right.

6 Keep road to left.

7½ Peterculter;—to the right Culter House.

10 Kirk of Drumoack,—to the right stands Irvine of Drum's house.

13 Kirk of Durris to left.

13½ Road to Skene on right.

15 *Leys*, Burnet, Bart.

18 Banchory Ternan. Leaving this, the road continues on the north side of the river, and passes

20 Blackhall to the left, and on the right, Inchmarlo, Douglas, Esq. road moorish to

25½ Kincardine o'Neil.

29½ Charlestown;—Aboyne Castle to the right.

31 Heugh-head.

35 Castle ruins.

38½ Tulloch Inn and Pamanach well, fine watering place.

40 Craigs of Ballatan.

41 Bridge of Gairn.

44 Easter Micrass on the right.

45½ Abergeldy to the left.

47 Crathy Inn.

48½ Monaltree.

54 Invercauld on the right.

55½ Castle of Braemar.

56½ CASTLETOWN Inn.

To Fraserburgh.

		(Miles.)	
To Ellon	- - - -		16¾
Old Deer	- - - -	11¼	28
Strichen	- - - -	5	33
FRASERBURGH	- - -	10	43

(Miles.)

1 Old Aberdeen.

1½ Seaton, Forbes, Esq. on the left.

2 Road crosses the Don, by the Gothic arch, (mentioned p. 129.) A road on the right goes to Udny.

(Miles.)

3 Murcar farm.
4 Mindurno.
6½ Millden.
7 Eggie on the right.
8 Drumside, Scott, Esq. on the right.
On the left a road goes off to Ardo, Dingwall, Esq.
8¾ Kirk of Belhelvie on the right, and a little farther on, Meanie, Turner, Esq.
On the left Orrock, Orrock, Esq.
10¾ A road goes off to the right, to Foveran and Newburgh.
11½ A road from Newburgh to the westward.
12 Foveran, Robertson, Esq. on the right, and Newburgh.
12¾ A turnpike road from Newburgh to Udny crosses.
14 Tipparty farm, Watson, Esq. on the left.
15 Kirk of Logie Buchan below on the right.
16¾ *Ellon.*
17 Ellon Castle, Honourable W. Gordon, to the left, Watertown ruins on the right.
18 Auchmacoy, Buchan, Esq. to the right.
20½ Birnis toll-bar, road to Peterhead goes to the right.
21 Auchleuchries, Gordon, Esq. on the left.
23 Auchquharmie on the right, uninteresting road for some time.
25¾ Skelmuir on the left.
26½ Shannas toll-bar, Upper Kinmundy, Ferguson, Esq. on the right.
26¾ Clola meeting-house; a road here goes west to Crechie, Skelmuir, &c. and east to Peterhead.
29¾ Crosses the South Ugie, Knock to the left.
30½ Crosses a road to Old Deer; village of *Mintlaw;* the turnpike road from Peterhead to Banff crosses here; Pitfour, Ferguson, Esq. M. P. to the left.
31½ Kinninmonth, Russel, Esq. to the right, (distant).
32½ Village of Fetterangus and Gavil on the left; crosses the North Ugie, and a little farther on, the old road from Strichen to Peterhead, mill and farm of Cabra on the left.
33½ Woods of Strichen-house on the left, (distant).
34½ Village of New Leeds, hill of Mornmounth to the left.
36 Park on the left; a road here crosses from Strichen to Crimond, &c.

(Miles.)

36½ Toll-bar, Blairmormond on the right.

37 A road to Longmay to the right, Old Place of Corties on the left.

37¼ Kirk of Longmay, Cairness-house, Gordon, Esq. and Craigellie, Shand, Esq. on the right.

37½ Turnpike road from Peterhead joins; Mormond-house, Gordon, Esq. on the left.

38½ Auchiries, Gordon, Esq. and Memsie, Lord Saltoun, (wooded and distant), on the left, Kirk of Rathen on the right, crosses water.

39½ Castle of Cairnbulgh on the right, a fine ruin.

40½ Porter's Lodge, Philorth, Lord Saltoun, on the right.

43 FRASERBURGH.

To Peterhead.

					(Miles.)
To Ellon	-	-	-	-	16¾
Cruden Kirk	-	-	-	8¾	25½
PETERHEAD	-	-	-	8	33½

(Miles.)

16¾ Ellon as on p. 132. Old road to Old and New Deer goes to the left.

17 Ellon Castle, Honourable W. Gordon, on the left.
Watertown ruins on the right.
Auchmacoy, Buchan, Esq. on the right.

20½ Berness toll-bar, turnpike road to Fraserburgh to the left; Gordon Lodge, Gordon Cuming, Esq. to the right; Auchleuchries, Gordon, Esq. to the left.

23¼ Farm of Auchenton on the right, and old road to Cruden Kirk.

24 Mill of Athlethen and Hatton on the left, crosses an old road to Cruden, Ardifry on the right, (not in view).

24¾ Mid Mill of Cruden below on the right, and Aldie (distant).

25 Cruden Bridge.

25½ Cruden Kirk on the right.

26 Crosses old road from Cruden to Peterhead, Nethermill on the right.

26½ Farm of Auchirie, Slains Castle, Earl of Errol, on the right; Aldie, Dr Smith, on the left.

27½ Farm of Greenhill on the left.

(Miles.)

28¾ Crosses an old road to Bullers of Buchan and Slains Castle, on the right. Deryhaven cottages and farm on the left, bold sea-coast on the right.

29½ Ruins of the Castle of Bodam; and Bodam fish-town, on the right, Stirling hill and fine quarries on the left.

30¾ Invernettie Lodge, Robertson, Esq. on the right, Invernettie in front, (distant).

32¼ Alehouse-green on the left, brick and tyle-work on the right.

33¼ PETERHEAD.

To Monymusk.

	(Miles.)	
To Glasgow Forest		9½
Kinmay Kirk	5½	15
MONYMUSK	4	19

To Alford.

	(Miles.)	
To Bervie Inn		12½
Tough Kirk	10½	23
ALFORD	5½	28½

To New Deer and Aberdour.

	(Miles.)	
To Udny		15
Torres	2½	17½
New Deer	11	28
ABERDOUR	9½	38

CROSS ROADS.

Old Road from Ellon to FRASERBURGH, *by Old Deer and Strichen. (Hilly.)*

	(Miles.)	
To Ellon		16¾
Old Deer	11¼	28
Strichen	5	33
FRASERBURGH	9	42

(Miles.)

16¾ From *Aberdeen* to *Ellon*, see p. 132.
Turnpike road to Fraserburgh and Fetoshead goes to the right.

17 Ellon Castle, Honourable W. Gordon, to the right.

18½ Turner-hall, Turner, Esq. on the left.

21¼ A road to the left goes to New Deer.

25 Crechie on the right, Bunnet, Esq.

26 New Crechie, or Stewartfield.

28 OLD DEER. Aden-house, Russel. The road crosses the river Ugie, Pitfour-house on the right, Ferguson, Esq. M. P.

31 Auchrynie on the right, onward Newton.

33 Village of Mormounth, Strichen-house on the left, Mr. Fraser.

34½ Road to the left goes to Tyrie.

36 Hatton, Fraser, Esq. on the left.

37½ Auchiries, Gordon, on the right.

38 Memsie, Lord Saltoun, on the right; from this the road goes over the Sinclair hills to

42 FRASERBURGH.

Old road from Fraserburgh to Banff is 22 miles; the stones are numbered from Fraserburgh, (an old hilly road).

	(Miles.)	
To Pitsligo Kirk		4
Aberdour	4	8
Gardenston village	6	14
BANFF	8	22

(Miles.)

1 The road goes along the coast.

2 Newark, Sir W. Forbes, on the right.

3 Pittully on the right, Sir W. Forbes.

4 Kirk of Pitsligo, and old ruins on the right, and beyond these Roseharty.

6 Tyrie Kirk on the left.

7 Ruins of Dundargue Castle.

8 Aberdour Kirk on the right, and a road to New Deer on the left.

10 Auchmedden ruins on the right.

11 Pennan Lodge on the right, road to New Deer on the left.

12 Troup, Garden, Esq. and onward Northfield, Keith, Esq. on the right.

(Miles.)

14 Village of Gardenstone on the right.
15 Whitehill on the right.
18 Melrose on the right.
19 Cullen-house, Earl of Fife, on the left.
21 Macduff.
22 BANFF; 64 miles from Aberdeen.
A new road is proposed to fall into the road from Peterhead to Banff, a mile west of New Fitsligo.

Turnpike road, Peterhead to Fraserburgh.

1 Toll-bar and Blackhouse on the right.
2 Crosses the Ugie, Inverugie Castle ruins on the left, ancient seat of the Earls Marischal.
4 Buchan Canal and cottages, Kinloch to the left.
5 Kirk of St Fergus and New Village on the left.
6¼ Mid-Essie toll-bar; a road to Broadland, Harvey, Esq. goes to the right.
7½ Road from Broadland and Haddo; Haddo, Laing, Esq. Loch of Strathbeg, and farm of Hillhead, to the right.
8 New Kirk of Crimond and Bartlemarket.
8¾ A road goes to Longmay to the right.
9 Crimondmogat, Milne, Esq. to the right; Loie, Towers, Esq. to the left.
9½ Crosses road to the kirk of Longmay on the right.
10 Cairness-house, Gordon, Esq. and ruins of Inverlochy Castle to the right.
11 Craigellie, Shand, Esq. on the right, Blairmormond on the left.
12 Corties toll-bar, and joins road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh.
13 Mormond-house, Gordon, Esq. on the left.
13¾ Auchiries, Gordon, Esq. and Memsie, Lord Saltoun, on the left; kirk of Rathen on the right.
14½ Castle of Cairnbulgh on the right, (a fine ruin).
15½ Philorth-house, Lord Saltoun, on the right.
17 FRASERBURGH.

Peterhead to Banff.

1 Grange on the left.
2 Little Cocklaw to the left, Mount-Pleasant, Hayfield, Alehouse-hill, and Inverugie Castle, to the right.

(Miles.)

4¼ Faichfield on the right.
5 Invervedie and Nether Kinmundy, Arbuthnot, Esq.
6 Cairngall, Hutchison, Esq.
6¼ Village and kirk of Longside.
6½ Toll-bar.
7 Crosses the South Ugie.
8½ Village of Mintlaw.
10¼ Inn; Aden, Russel, Esq. kirk and village of Old Deer to the left; Pitfour, Ferguson, Esq. M. P. to the right; crosses the old road from Old Deer to Strichen.
11 Abbey of Deer Orchard, Bruxie-house in front.
12½ Cylesmore toll-bar.
13¼ Brucklay Castle and Ortamford, Dingwall, Esq. and kirk and village of New Deer distant to the left; old castle of Fedrat, ruins, to the left.
14½ Road from New Deer to Strichen.
16 Road from Strichen to New Byth.
18½ Village of New Pitsligo.
20 Cairnwhinny.
21½ Cow Bog on the left; this road is not farther completed, but when finished should be
22¼ House of Byth, Urquhart, Esq. on the right, village of New Byth on the left.
26 Pitgair on the left.
32 Macduff.
33 BANFF.

CHIEF SEATS.—The seats in this extensive county are very numerous: the chief of them are,—*Ellon Castle*, Earl of Aberdeen.—*Huntley Lodge*, Marquis of Huntley.—*Slains Castle*, Earl of Errol.—*Keith Hall*, Earl of Kintore.—*Aboyne Castle*, Earl of Aboyne.—*Marr Lodge*, Earl of Fife.—*Philorth House*, Lord Saltoun.—*Putachie*, Lord Forbes.—*Monymusk*, Sir A. Grant.—*Fintry House*, Sir William Forbes.—*Fyvie Castle*, General Gordon.—*Pitfour*, Ferguson, M. P.—*Cairness*, Gordon, Esq.—*Mormond*, Gordon, Esq.—*Invercauld*, Farquharson.—*Logie Elphinstone*, Horn Elphinstone.—*Leith Hall*, General Hay.—*Freefield*, Leith.—*Abergeldie*, Gordon.—*Skene House*, Skene.—*Cluny*, Gordon.—*Shaloch*, Ramsay.—*Haughton*, Farquharson.—*Clova*, Lumisden.—*Gordon Lodge*, Gordon Cuming.—*Castle Fraser*, Fraser.—*Craigton*, Urquhart.—*Newton*, Gordon.—*Broadland*, Harvey.—

Aden, Russel.—*Seton*, Forbes.—*Drum*, Irvine.—*Pittodrie*, Erskine.—*Meldrum*, Urquhart.—*Craig*, Gordon.—*Parkhill*, Skene.—*Pitcaple*, Lumisden.—*Kemnay*, Burnet, &c. &c.

Table of Heights in Aberdeenshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Fondland	800
Mormond, or Mormouth	810
Bennochy, or Bendochy	1420
Correen	1500
Tare	1793
Noath, or Noth	1830
Buck, or Cabrach	2377
Firmouth, (said to be)	2500
Ben Aven	3920
Benaburd	3940
Macdui	4300

COUNTY OF BANFF.

The county of Banff is bounded by Aberdeenshire on the east; by Moray or Elgin, and part of Inverness-shire, on the west; by Inverness-shire on the south; and the ocean on the north. Its breadth bears no great proportion to its length; the extreme points are upwards of 50 miles asunder, and the average breadth scarcely 15, being somewhat in the form of an isosceles triangle; the base upon the coast is, however, about 25 miles. In general the course of the river Deveron is accounted the boundary of this county with that of Aberdeen; yet this is not the case, except along the southern border of the parishes of Alvie and Forglen, and in some part of two or three others. The parish of Gamrie on the shore, and Inverkeithny island, are on the Aberdeenshire side, and the greater part of Cairny, Glass, and Cabrach, on the Banffshire side of the Deveron. Kirkmichael, the next to Cabrach, and most inland district of the county, is bounded by the mountains which rise on the southern sides of Glenbucket and Strathdon; upon the uttermost corner on the south, the counties of Banff, Moray, and Inverness, unite in a point.

Although the county of Moray has made frequent incursions across the Spey, yet, with little impropriety, that river may be deemed its western limit; from its influx, the boundary of the county along the shore, to Troophead, in Gamrie, its most eastern cape, is a stretch of 40 miles. Although almost all the waters of the county are discharged by the Deveron and Spey, yet a number of considerable tributary streams wind through their own respective vales, which, though sometimes the cause of inconvenience and disaster, are yet greatly ornamental and beneficial to the county. In several places the county may be accounted pretty open, yet over its whole extent the aspect is hilly, and all the cultivated ground may be described as either narrow plains on the banks of the streams, or as fields hanging on the acclivities of the valleys. The soil, with only a few exceptions, may be accounted deep loam, or tenacious clay, very retentive of moisture.

Upon the shore, the climate participates in the general state which prevails over the eastern side of Britain, yet, upon the whole, the power of the sun is not so great as in the southern quarters, and the best quality of grain, particularly in bear and wheat, is greatly inferior to that brought from England; while

the interior is exposed to seasons much less uniform, and to all the ills of an unpropitious and stormy clime.

There are several great mountains, rising in altitude as they recede from the coast; the most distinguished is Cairngorum, at which the county terminates, at an elevation of 4050 feet above the level of the sea.

Limestone may be quarried over the whole county; it is found at Portsoy, Keith, and Mortlach, refined into marble. When first quarried at Portsoy, it was exported to France; two chimnies of it remain, it is said, in the palace of Versailles, and for some time it became fashionable there, but the market was soon overstocked, and a cargo lay neglected on the banks of the Seine; it is still wrought into chimney-pieces, monuments, and toys. Freestone, marl, and slate, are also to be had, and different kinds of granite. The most remarkable mineral production is of this species, and found also near Portsoy, and no where else, it is believed, in Europe. It shows a brilliancy like the Labradore spar; in a particular light it shows a purple and bluish tint. It was first observed in Arabia, the only other place in the world where it is found; when polished, its figures have the appearance of Arabic characters, hence it got the name there of *Moses' Tables*, the Arabs imagining they had found pieces of the tablet on which the law was originally written. For a more particular description, Dr Hutton's memoir upon it, in the first volume of the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, may be consulted.

Agriculture is carried on with spirit over the whole county, but wheat is not raised in the inland parishes. The crops are bear, oats, flax, and turnip, potatoes, and grass, and in some places a small extent of pease.

The first manufacture which this district knew still subsists, without any symptom of decay, and similar to the hosiery of Aberdeenshire, with an universal and almost equal operation over the county. This is the spinning of flax for the merchants of Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, and Aberdeen. The manufacture of thread, white and dyed, is also carried on to some extent. In Cullen and Banff some stocking frames are employed, besides a soap-work and a brewery.

Black cattle, and corn, chiefly bear and oats, may be regarded as the chief articles of export. The salmon of Spey and Deveron together, are also an article of great consideration. Salted or dried cod, ling, skate, and haddock, are disposed of to some account, on the coast southward of Aberdeen.

The imports may be generally comprised under the necessaries

of life not produced in the county, and under those articles also of luxury and fashion which opulence and refinement require.

The county contains two royal burghs, Banff, the capital of the county, and Cullen.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Banffshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length.	Breadth.	Number of Persons.
Aberdour	9	8	815
Alva	6	5	1057
Banff	6	1	3570
Bellie	10	5	1802
Boharm	8	4	1300
Botriphnie	4½	3	589
Boyndie	4	1	1122
Cullen	2	1	1076
Cabrach	8	4	808
Deskford	6	3	610
Fordyce	7	7	2747
Forglen	3½	2½	605
Gamrie	9	4	3052
Gartly	12	6	1792
Grange	6	6	1529
Inveravon	16	3	2107
Inverkeithny	6	4	503
Keith	6	6	3284
Kirkmichael	14	7	1332
Marnoch	10	5	1687
Mortlach	12	1	1876
Ordequhill	4	3	510
Rathven	5	3	3901
Rothiemay	8	6	1061

PARISHES.

Entering Banffshire from the northwest corner of Aberdeenshire, we come first to the parish of GAMRIE. The road from Fraserburgh to Banff is comprehended in the parishes of Aberdour and Gamrie, along the coast from Troophead to the mouth of the Deveron. Macduff is a thriving handsome town, with a commodious harbour; being only separated by the river, it might be supposed to be a suburb of Banff. The parish church being distant, it is provided with its own clergyman. The coast of the whole parish is a mound of high steep rock, projecting sundry lofty capes, and containing several vast damp dusky caves. There is in this parish a quarry of very good slate.

Contiguous to Gamrie is the parish of BANFF, extending but a short way along the coast; it stretches several miles up into the country; the town, which is situated on the acclivity, rising from the sea, contains about 2900 inhabitants. Like the other Scotish burghs, it boasts a high antiquity; its municipal constitution consists of 17 magistrates, its revenue about L. 300. The castle occupies the summit of a mount within the city; tokens of its ancient strength may be traced, but it is now a modern palace, the property of the Earl of Findlater. The great street of the city opens into the park of Duff-house, the principal seat of the Earl of Fife, a superb structure, with a noble park adjoining. The harbour of Banff, which was finished in 1775, stands in great need of improvement; and an application for this purpose has been made to the Commissioners of Roads, though no plan nor estimates have, as far as we know, been yet given in. The same observations apply to Macduff harbour, at a short distance from Banff, upon the Moray Frith.

BOYNDIE extends a little way along the coast westward from Banff, of which originally it was a part; it contains the large fishing village of Whitehills. Chalybeate fountains are common over all the county; to the one here there is occasionally some resort.

Farther up the river is ALVA, extending backward from the banks nearly 6 miles. The river has forced its course through a range of high rocks, which do not afford a free passage, when increased by land flood; from this cause it is often regorged on a fertile plain, through which it winds for nearly 3 miles above the rock.

FORGLEN, once a part of Alva, lies higher up the river; it is deemed the earliest parish in the county. Forglen house, the seat

of Abercrombie, Bart. with the ground in the style of a manor, decorate the banks of the Deveron.

Higher up the river, but on the Aberdeenshire side, is INVERKEITHNY; it appertains to the Commissariot of Moray; 6s. 8d. a part of the stipend, is paid by a house in Elgin, being the lodging of the minister, when discharging his duty in the cathedral, before the Reformation.

MARNOCH stretches up the river 10 miles above Forglen, and over against Inverkeithny; the turnpike from Huntley to Banff passes through the parish.

Above Marnoch, upon the Deveron, lies ROTHIEMAY; it is an open country, having a ridge of hills covering its eastern side; it is divided unequally by the river, below its confluence with the Isla. The landscape is naturally beautiful, and highly ornamented around the castle of Rothiemay, one of the seats of the Earl of Fife; there is a magnificent suite of apartments on the first floor, and some valuable paintings.

ORDEQUHILL is an exposed situation, northward of Rothiemay, in the interior of the country, under the eastern side of a high round mountain, named the Knockhill, which commands a very extensive landscape around, from the shores of Sutherland and Caithness. The little village of Cornhill is the place of a noted fair.

FORDYCE stretches down from Knockhill to the shore. Portsoy is a neat little town with a safe harbour, and considerable commerce; a large proportion of the grain of the county is shipped from this port. On the coast are the villages of Sandend and Fordyce, more inland, where is a very thriving school, with an endowment of 12 bursaries for the support of boys at the school.

DESKFORD, originally a part of Fordyce, is a valley stretched along its northern side, open to the sea at some distance on the east; it is a lordship, and gives one of the titles to the family of Findlater. Here are the ruins of two old castles, and a considerable extent of woodland.

South from Deskford is situated GRANGE, and separated by the Knockhill from Ordequhill; it is a valley on the banks of the little river Isla; several brooks also, from the hill on the northern side, have opened vales across, which are also inhabited.

KEITH, farther up the Isla, has a part, by its political situation, in the county of Moray. It is a cold, moist, and rather bleak district, although there is a great proportion of deep fertile corn land. It contains the villages of Newmills and Keith, which last is a large well-built town, having a small tanwork and bleachery.

BOTRIPHNIE is the continuation, from Keith, of the Isla to its

source, a little lake; some growing timber adorn its banks: here are also plantations to some extent.

Glass occupies a section of the river Deveron, on the southern side of Botriphnie; that part which borders on the parish of Cairny, although on the northern side of the river, is in the county of Aberdeen, with that part also of Glass, which lies on the southern bank. Baldorny-house, the country-seat of the Master of the Rolls, is on the opposite northern bank, and in the county of Banff; it is pleasantly situated on a little wooded plain, projected partly across the vale, hanging over the river; the track, which rises on both sides of the vale, is broken into detached hills of a dusky green sward; the heath-covered mountains rise beyond.

The largest portion of Cabrach, comprehending the sources of the Deveron, lies in Aberdeenshire; the district, which extends upwards on its northern bank from Glass for about 5 miles, and backward from the river about 3, appertains to the stewartry of Banff; the soil is in general moorish, and in many places wet.

Mortlach borders on Botriphnie, Glass, and Cabrach, from the east round by the south; it stretches a considerable way along the banks of the Fiddich, and its tributary streams. Glenfiddich is a hunting quarter of the Duke of Gordon, a handsome villa on the skirts of the mountain. Balvenie Castle is a modern elegant seat of the Earl of Fife: farther down on the Fiddich, the ruins of the old castle on a green mount at a little distance: the ruins of the castle of Anetinadun occupy also the summit of another green mount. The church was the original cathedral of the see of Aberdeenshire: the first four bishops had their dwelling on a narrow plain below. The Danes were here defeated, among their last invasions of the kingdom, in the reign of Malcolm II.

On the western extremity of the county, between the shires of Aberdeen and Inverness, lies the parish of Kirkmichael. Separated from Cabrach on the east by a mountainous tract, it comprehends the various sources of the Avon, a considerable river even in its native parish. The climate is severe, and the country bleak. There is in this district a considerable extent of marl bank, in a situation much above the level of any water: it is but little used as a manure, as it retards the ripening of the corn, in a tract where the autumn and the winter have sometimes no distinction.

Inveravon occupies the course of the Avon for about 15 miles, from Kirkmichael to its confluence with the Spey. Balnadalloch is pleasantly situated on a plain, where the Avon unites with the Spey. Here the climate is temperate, and the spring more early;

this mansion, and its environs, is politically in the county of Moray. The mountain of Benrinnes rises on the eastern border.

ABERLOUR, situated on the bank of the Spey, is separated from Inveravon by the mountain of Benrinnes, and borders with Mortlach on the south, in the lower ridge of the Conval hills. The soil is more sandy and warm, and the crops earlier, than in most of the other parishes in the county. The vale of Glenrinnes, on the southern bottom of the mountain, appertains equally to the parishes of Mortlach and Aberlour.

Farther down, on the banks of the Spey, is the parish of BOHARM. Airndilly house, the seat of Colonel M'Dowall Grant, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Spey, and the situation much improved and ornamented. The mountain of Beneagen rises from the bank of the river.

BELLIE extends from Boharm nearly 10 miles along the Spey, to the shore; it borders also on Keith at the south. A small part, in its political state, is in the county of Moray. The town of Fochabers is a clean, well built burgh of barony; the church a superb and ornamented edifice. The town is in the environs of the park of Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the Duke of Gordon; the body of the building is 4 stories, which, with the wings, extend the front to the length of 560 feet; the park is of great extent, with much growing timber, and many very lofty spreading trees. About the distance of a mile from the castle, it yet exhibits the distinct traces of an encampment, with its ditch, ramparts, and ports, generally understood to have been one of the stations of Agricola, in his progress over Caledonia. A magnificent stone bridge, of 4 great arches, built at the expence of L. 13,000, conveys the traveller without danger, or detention, across the impetuous Spey.

RATHVEN extends along the shore from Bellie nearly 10 miles. It contains several large fishing villages on the coast; this business is carried on with the utmost assiduity in small open boats.

CULLEN, by its extent along the shore from Rathven to Boyndie, and inland to Deskford, completes the survey of the county. The borough is rather meanly built, though, in antiquity, coeval with Banff; its constitution as a royal burgh is perhaps singular; the principal magistrate has not the title of provost, but the ordinary discrimination of *presea*, which is hereditary in the family of Findlater: the whole magistrates consist of 19, and continue in office during the pleasure of the majority of themselves. Cullen-house, the principal seat of the Earl of Findlater, is in the environs of the town: it consists of several irregular bulky masses of unadorned

buildings, containing some magnificent apartments, and some interesting paintings. The park extends around the base, and is carried up the sides of the Benhill, and contains a large extent of full grown forest trees: among them a well formed road winds by the easiest acclivity, for 1100 feet of perpendicular height, to the summit of the mountain, affording a pleasing ride, and an extended view.

A part only of the parish of GARTLY, in its political state, appertains to the county of Banff. In its geographical situation, it is in the county of Aberdeen, being farther up on the Bogie than the town of Huntley, although a wing extends far into the mountain bordering with the parish of Glass. It is a pleasant open country: there is a slate quarry in the hill southward of the church, of a very good quality.

ST FEROUS is at a much farther distance than Gartly from any part of this county, to which it is politically annexed, being on the banks of the Ugie, in the vicinity of Peterhead. It was once the property of Cheyne, the heritable Sheriff of Banff, who obtained an act of the legislature, placing it under his own jurisdiction: Yet now it only appertains to the county of Banff, in the affairs of taxes; in all that relates to civil justice, it is under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Aberdeen. It is a level fertile tract on the shore, containing about 1250 inhabitants.

ROADS.

THE Grampian mountains, upon a base of 12 or 16 miles, stretch from the German Ocean, between Stonehaven and Aberdeen, to the Ducaledonian sea, upon the other side. Without reckoning the road from Dunbarton by Inverary to Fort William, which has been traced, Vol. I. p. 76.—79. upon the western coast, there are four great routes across these mountains, from the southern to the northern counties. The first is the course of the post by Perth, and Stonehaven, to Aberdeen; this has been traced Vol. I. p. 83. And its continuation from Aberdeen by Banff and Fochabers, to Inverness, has been also described, (see Aberdeenshire, p. 126.) The route by Huntley, from Aberdeen to Fochabers, is 14 miles shorter than by Old Meldrum and Banff. Both have been completed into turnpike, and the posting accommodations are equal; but the tra-

veller by Huntley, at the same rate, will reach Fochabers, before he who takes the Banff road can get within two miles of Cullen.

Banff to Portsoy, Cullen, Fochabers, Elgin, and Forres.

See Aberdeen to Banff and Inverness, p. 126.

Banff to Huntley.

		(Miles.)
To Marnoch Bridge - - -		11½
HUNTLEY - - -	9½	21

From Aberdeen to Fochabers, by Huntley,—See p. 129.

The course of the turnpike, upon both roads, is greatly changed from the former tracks, but it is not supposed that the length upon the whole is increased; the ascents and declivities of the old, balanced the level windings upon the new road. The turnpike to Old Meldrum turns off about the first mile, across the canal to the river Don; about the sixth it winds almost on a level round the bottom of the hill of Tyrebagger. The road passes Don on a handsome bridge at Inverury; it keeps along the western side of the river Urie, by Pitcaple and Loggie, and passes near the church of Culsalmond about the 27th, and winds through the valleys of the Fondland hills to Huntley.

The second of the 4 routes across the Grampians, turns off from the posting road, by Forfar to Aberdeen, northward of Brechin, at the bridge and village of Northesk,

		(Miles.)
distant from Edinburgh by Perth - - - -		87½
From Northesk to Fettercairn - - - - -	5½	93
To the summit of Cairn of Mount - - -	5¼	98¾
Bridge of Dye, a little river in the Mount -	3¼	101¾
Cutties-hillock Inn - - - - - -	4	105¾
Bridge of Feuch - - - - - -	1	106¾
Pass the river Dee at Inchbear - - -	3	109¾
Kincardine O'Neil - - - -	2½	112
Lumphanan Church - - - - - -	3	115
Boat of Forbes on the river Don - - -	9	124
Cross the Sue hill to Clatt village - - -	6	130
HUNTLEY - - - - - -	10	140

By act of Parliament, the roads from Huntley to Banff, and to Portsoy, are now to be made turnpike. And by the act which converts the statute labour into cash, the cross roads, and the

bridges over all Banffshire, will be soon completed, and supported in the best manner.

CHIEF SEATS.——*Gordon Castle*, *Leicheston*, and *Glenfiddich*, Duke of Gordon.—*Latterfournie* and *Durn*, Gordon, Bart.—*Cairnfield House*, Gordon.—*Aberlour*, Gordon.—*Duff House*, *Rothiemay*, and *Balvenie Castle*, Earl of Fife.—*Kinairdy*, Duff, Bart.—*Carnousie*, Duff.—*Mayen*, Duff.—*Park*, Duff.—*Haddo*, Duff.—*Ardbrask*, Duff.—*Troup*, Garden.—*Birkenbog* and *Forglen Castle*, Abercrombie, Bart.—*Banff Castle*, *Cullen House*, and *Ranas*, Earl of Findlater.—*Montbleary* and *Frendraught*, Morison.—*Auchmatoul*, Morison.—*Rossieburn*, Niven.—*Netherdale*, Ross.—*Edingeith*, Innes.—*Balderny*, Master of the Rolls.—*Airndilly*, Grant.—*Carron*, Grant.—*Birkenburn*, Stuart.—*Lesmurdy*, Stuart.—*Auchincart*, Stuart.—*Kinnivie*, Leslie.

Table of Heights in Banffshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Buck of Cabrach	2377
Knockhill	2500
Coryhabbie	2558
Benrinnes	2747
Cairngorum	4050

COUNTY OF MORAY, OR ELGIN.

The river Spey forms the boundary of the county of Moray generally on the east; its limit along the Frith, from the influx of the river, to the limit of the county of Nairn, about 4 miles on the western side of the river Findhorn, measures about 30 miles. It is irregularly bounded on the west by the county of Nairn; Inverness-shire, stretching down from the sources of the Spey, may be said to cover it upon the southern side. A plain, though diversified by several little hills, extends the whole length along the shore, in breadth from 4 to nearly 10 miles; this track is the low country of Moray, and is bounded by a range of mountains nearly parallel to the coast; beyond this it consists of the valleys upon the sources of the rivers Spey, Lossie, and Findhorn, with the lesser vales, along the banks of the tributary streams which pervade the intervening hills.

Buchanan says, "that Moray, from the pleasantness, and the profit arising from fruit-trees, surpasses all the other counties in Scotland." This culture has of late been almost totally neglected. The best orchards are, at present, often found about deserted castles and religious houses, nearly as much in decay as the buildings which they surround. Both Fordun and Buchanan give accounts of the Danes landing in Moray, about the year 1008, when Malcolm II. marched out against them, and was defeated at Forres; and after this they brought over their wives and families, and were in possession of the country for a considerable time. The upper part of this county is commonly called the *Brae of Moray;* it is mountainous and woody, and abounds in beautiful lakes.

Specimens of copper ore have been discovered here, and some fine agates are occasionally found upon the side of a hill near the church of Rothes; they are chiefly of a white and red colou

The soil, though less uniform than that of Banffshire, is for the most part a sandy loam, in some places sandy gravel, and considerable tracts are of very fertile clay, and the most genial mould. In the low part of Moray, the climate is said to be as warm, and more dry, than any other district in Scotland; in the higher quarter the weather is more mild than in the county of Banff, at the same distance from the shore, the soil being more dry and less cold.

Agriculture is carried on with great spirit, and the land in general yields a higher rent than in the neighbouring counties; the greatest attention is given to the breed, and to the feeding of cattle; the sowing of wheat is not so general anywhere northward of the Grampians, as in Moray.

Grain, cattle, and linen yarn, with salmon, and a few hewn freestones, from the quarries on the shore of Duffus, nearly comprehend the articles of export.

There is little to be said respecting manufactures; woollen stuffs are made to a small amount.

We may remark, that the language spoken by the common people of this county is to the ear of a stranger, like that of Aberdeenshire, sharp and provoking; this proceeds chiefly from their not using the long *a* or *o*, but always substituting the short vowels in their place; thus, they pronounce *law*, lă; *all*, ăl; *close*, clŏs;—and giving a singular preference to the slender *ee*;—instead of moon, they say *meen*; for spoon, *speen*; for fruit, *freet*; for poind, *peend*, and so on. They also substitute *f* for *wh*,—as *fat* for *what*; *futch* for *which*, &c.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Morayshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length.	Breadth.	Number of Persons.
Abernethy	15	12	927
Alves	5	4	1049
Birnie	5	2	366
Dallas	12	9	818
Dairny	4	2	1057
Duffus	5	3	1339
Dythil	14	10	4113
Dyke and Moy	21	20	1492
Edinkillie	12	10	1123
Elgin	—	—	4345
Forres	4	2	3114
Kinloss	4	3	917
Knockando	10	2	1423
Rafford	8	5	1030
Rothes	7	3	1521
Speymouth	6	2	1236
Spynie	4	2	343
St Andrews	4	3	799
Urquhart	4	3	1025

PARISHES.

LEAVING Banffshire at its north-west corner, we come first to the parish of SPEYMOUTH, which, as its name imports, is situated at the influx of the river into the Moray Frith. The tide flows up the river about one mile to the village of Garmach; vessels of about 300 tons enter the river, but there is no pier or key. At this village Charles II. landed from Holland, and signed the solemn league and covenant.

ROTHES borders with Speymouth, farther upon the Spey; be-

sides the plain along the river, it stretches into several inhabited vales among the hills. Ortown-house, the seat of Wharton Duff, Esq. is a modern elegant villa, on a plain, elevated above the level of the river. Farther up is the village of Rothes, which gives the title to one of the noble families of the name of Leslie; the ruins of their ancient castle remain.

Knockando extends 15 miles along the course of the Spey, upward from Rothes. It is in general an exposed stormy tract: a great proportion of the soil is similar to that of Banffshire, a wet cold clay; in some parts it is moorish; to draining there has been no regard. There is a considerable extent of natural birch upon the acclivities rising from the river, and some plantations about the ancient manors of Elchies and Knockando. Ballnatom is a small village built many years ago, in the desert mountain.

Cromdale originally was three unconnected parishes, comprehending Inverallan and Abernethy: It extends on both banks of the Spey above Knockando, and is also partly in the sheriffdom of Inverness. Castle Grant rises on an eminence on the north side of the river, conjoining much of ancient magnificence with modern elegance; there are many interesting paintings in it. The village of Grantown is about two miles westward of the castle, and, besides other pious endowments, contains an orphan hospital. The lake, island, and castle of Lochindorb, are in the extremity of the parish; on its banks, the counties of Nairn and Inverness conjoin with the shire of Moray.

Duthil is the farthest parish on the course of the Spey in the county of Moray, and Aviemore-Inn its most westerly dwelling: the district of Rothiemurchus, once an entire parish, is on the southern side of the river, and in the county of Inverness. The district of Duthil extends far into the mountain, northwest along the course of the river Dulnan, which joins itself to the Spey about Tullygorum. The soil is generally shallow, but on the banks of the rivers a fertile loam: here are extensive forests of natural grown fir. The family seat of Grant of Rothiemurchus is in a pleasant situation on the southern side of the river. The parish stretches up the river to *Craigelachy*, the rock behind the inn of Aviemore, the name of which, during the chieftain æra, was the war-cry of the clan Grant.

Edinkillie lies upon the side of the mountain, and along the banks of the river Findhorn, and its two tributary streams, the Duvie and the Durbach; the soil is moorish on the hill, and sandy on the banks of the streams. The family seats of Logie and Relugas, both of the name of Cuming, are near each other on the southern side of

the river, with their orchards and their groves, and the opposite bank is clothed by a wing of the forest of Darnaway.

DALLAS stretches easterly from Edinkillie. It comprehends the sources of the Lossie, which winds in the bottom of the valley through the whole length of the parish; the soil, save on its banks, is moorish. The plantation of fir trees on Melundy hill is of great extent, the timber is manufactured into deals and planks.

Lower down on the Lossie lies BIRNIE, the soil of which is generally moorish, except near the river, where it is sandy. The vestiges of an ancient encampment, in a situation naturally strong, are still to be traced.

Still farther down on the Lossie is ELGIN, although a wing stretches along the northern side of Birnie, up to Dallas; this wing is the vale of Pluscardine, and contains the grand ruin of the Priory. Elgin also spreads a plain southerly to the borders of the parish of Rothes. The borough in the north-east corner is a well built town, having the church and jail, mean buildings, awkwardly encumbering the middle of the principal street. The river winds along the north and eastern quarters of the town, which has the accommodation of three handsome stone bridges. The eastern end of the city is decorated by the ruins of the cathedral, exactly the model, when entire, of that of Lichfield. The municipal constitution of the city, derived in 1234 from Alexander II. is now composed of 17 magistrates, annually elected by themselves. The number of inhabitants of the town is nearly 3900, and that of the country parish about 500.

ST ANDREWS covers both Birnie and Elgin on the east, having the Lossie winding through the plain in its northern quarter.

Between St Andrews and the shore, lies URQUHART, bordering on the western side of Speymouth: near the shore it is a plain; at a distance the surface undulates in little hills and cultivated vales. Innes-house, with its ornamented environs, rises in the northern quarter.

Upon the shore westward of Urquhart lies DRAINY, separated from St Andrews by the lake of Spynie. It may be regarded as a plain, having one little green hill rising on the shore, almost concealing the fishing village of Stotfield behind its western shoulder. Under its southern side is the village of Lossiemouth, which, though at the distance of 6 miles, is the port of the town of Elgin; the number of inhabitants of this village is about 200; vessels of about 80 tons burden enter the harbour. Gordonstown, a large square building, decorates with its groves the western end

of the parish. A considerable extent of the coast is a high rocky shore, projecting cliffs of various forms, and opening caverns, some of unexplored recess.

Duffus extends westward from Drainy, between the lake of Spynie and the shore; a great proportion of the parish is cultivated, the soil, in general, a fertile loam. In the western quarter, on the shore, is the village of Burghead, under a low green cape, supposed to have been originally a Roman station; it was occupied by the Danes for several years about the 10th century; the ramparts are still interestingly distinguishable.

Southward from Duffus stretches Spynie, to the garden walls of Elgin. The highway to Forres is conducted through a wood of natural grown oak, for a mile, over a ridge of hills, which, near the middle of the parish, stretches from east to west almost its whole length. Quarries for building, and for mill-stones, are wrought in this hill. On its northern side, the handsome family-seat of Findrassie, and its extensive plantations, decorate the county; and near its eastern end the ruin of the palace of the Bishops of Moray, a magnificent ancient castle, remains the memorial of another constitution of the church. The village of Bishopmill appears as a suburb of Elgin.

Alves lies westward of Spynie. The soil is very fertile, and a great proportion cultivated. Newton-house, with its enclosures and wooded environs, decorate its eastern end.

The aspect of Rafford is diversified by the mountain side, the vale, and spreading plain. The ancient castles of Blervy and Burgy, and the modern seats for which these loftier fabrics have been deserted, conjoin as ornaments of the country. The most distinguished object is the noted obelisk, near the east end of the town of Forres, known, but of late, by the name of *Sueno's stone*, an interesting monument of the state of the arts in Scotland, prior to the knowledge of the alphabet; it is said to be the most stately monument of the kind in Europe; it is charged with sculptured ornament in bas-relief, of riders and warriors on foot, and the bodies of the slain; the figure of two persons bending to each other under a lofty cross, occupy the northern side; it is about 20 feet in height, and nearly 4 in breadth.

Kinloss originally appertained to the parish of Alves and Rafford; it is on the west side of the first, and northward of the last. The village of Findhorn, at the influx of the river Findhorn, is the port of Forres; the pier is commodious, the harbour safe, but the entrance sometimes difficult; there are some neat dwellings in the

village. The ruins of the abbey are still interesting, notwithstanding the depredations of Cromwell, who transported a great part of the stones for a fort begun at Inverness.

FORRES stretches southward from the bay of Findhorn in Kinloss to Raffoid. The town is near its middle, on a rising ground. It is well built, and governed by seventeen magistrates, among whom people resident in the country may be elected. The port of Findhorn is 3 miles off, but the tide flows up for half that distance towards the town. Sanchor-house, with its wooded environs, is near the town on the south. Tanachy decorates the plain on the north.

DYKE is the outermost parish of the county; it is separated from Forres by the Findhorn, over which there is a very handsome bridge of 3 magnificent arches. Darnaway Castle, the seat of the Earl of Moray, is a distinguished object, rebuilt in the elegance of modern architecture: the great hall, built by the Earl of Randolph in the 14th century, is preserved in its original state. The forest spreads a wide extent along the banks of the Findhorn. Brodie-house and Moy, now the seat of Colonel Grant, and Dalvey, of Captain M'Leod, are magnificent structures in ornamented situations. In this parish the weird sisterhood are supposed to have appeared to Banquo and Macbeth; the scene of this imaginary occurrence is still noted by the appellation of the *hoar-moor*, that is, venerable hoary. The overwhelming of the houses, trees, and almost the whole estate of Culbin, by sand drifted by the westerly winds, is a singular disaster which has taken place in this parish. Though gradual, it appears, by the narrative of the Act of Parliament to prevent pulling of bent, to have been completed about the year 1695. This desolated track exhibits all the phenomena of the Oriental deserts.

ROADS.

THE post and posting road has been described from Edinburgh onwards through this county to Inverness, Vol. I. p. 87. Two of the passes across the range of the Grampian mountains, by Stonehaven and by Fettercairn, have been also particularly noted. In this place, the third of these great routes, northward from the metropolis, fall to be marked out. It turns off from the posting road at Cupar.

		(Miles.)
Cupar of Angus, distant from Edinburgh -		54
From Cupar of Angus to Blairgowrie -	4½	58½
Spittal of Glenshee Inn - -	18	76
Castletown of Braemar Inn - -	15	91
Gairn Bridge Inn - - -	13	104
Curgarff at Cockbridge Inn - -	8	112
Tomantoul village - - -	9	121
Grantown village - - -	14	135
Ballevaird Inn - - -	1½	136½
Tomdow Inn - - -	10½	147
FORRES - - - -	10	157

From *Grantown* another road is directed to Elgin, and a third to Fort George, by Dulsey Bridge Inn. There is also a road on each side of the Spey, from Grantown to Fochabers, one of which goes in the following direction:

		(Miles.)
To Cromdale - - - -		4
Inveraven - - -	10½	14½
Aberlour - - -	6½	21
FOCHABERS - - -	14½	35

From Fochabers to Aviemore.

The miles are measured from Fochabers.

(Miles.)

Leaving Fochabers, pass a road to Cullen, and soon after another to Keith and Huntley.

1½ Ordifish on the right.

3 Ascend Thief's Hill.

4½ Shalloch on the right.

5½ Mulben-house, Grant, Bart.

6½ On the left a road goes to Keith.

7½ House of Auchluncart, Stewart.

9 Auchmades-house, Grant, Bart. and onward Kirk of Boharm on the left.

11½ Crosses the water of Fiddich, and goes up the banks of Spey.

13 Easter Elches, Earl of Findlater; on the opposit bank House of Aberlour, Gordon, Esq. on the left.

14 Kirk of Aberlour.

17 Carron, Grant, and goes over the hill to

21 Inveraven Kirk, and Ballendalloch, Grant.

(Miles.)

22 Cross the Aven river.
24½ Dely on the right, Skiradvie on the left.
26 Falls in again with the Spey.
27 Dalvey on the right.
28 Goes round the hill of Tomanourd.
30 Delahaple.
31 Kirk of Cromdale, and Castle Grant on the opposite bank.
32 Enter Inverness-shire at Congash.
34 Cross the Spey to
35 GRANTOWN.
36 Craggen, and Kirk of Inverallan.
38 Cross Dulnan water. Kirk of Abernethy on the left.
40 Tullochgorum, over a wild and dreary district, to
49 AVIEMORE INN.

It is at present in contemplation to make a road from Burgh-head, southward to Tomintoul, where it will join the Braemar military road. This projected line of road has been surveyed, and its extent is upwards of thirty-nine miles.

Grantown to Fort George.

				(Miles.)	
To Bridge of Dulsie	-	-	-		13¾
FORT GEORGE	-	-	-	16¾	30½

Fochabers to Inverness by Elgin and Forres.

See Aberdeen to Banff and Inverness, p. 126.

CHIEF SEATS.—*Innes House* and *Blervie*, Earl of Fife.—*Pitgaveny*, Brander.—*Main*, Ross.—*Linkwood* and *Easter Elchies*, Earl of Findlater.—*Ortoun House*, Wharton Duff, Esq.—*Darnaway Castle*, Earl of Moray.—*Duffus House*, Dunbar, Bart.—*Burgy House*, Dunbar.—*Findrassie*, Leslie, Bart.—*Muirtoun*, Munroe, Bart.—*Altyre* and *Gordonstown*, Cuming, Bart.—*Thunderton House*, Dunbar, Bart.—*Relugas*, Cuming.—*Loggie*, Cuming.—*Blackhills*, Cuming.—*Grant Lodge*, Grant, Bart.—*Wester Elchies* and *Knockando*, Grant.—*Sanchor*, Grant.—*Kincorth*, Grant.—*Moy*, Grant.—*Tanachy*, Urquhart.—*Springfield*, M'Donald.—*Bogtoun*, Tulloch.—*Grange*, Peterkin.—*Milton*, Brodie.—*Inverugy*, Young.—*Newtoun*, Forteath.—*Auchnarroch*, Robertson.—*Balnadalloch*, M'Pherson.

COUNTY OF NAIRN.

This small county consists of five parishes, and the corners of some others in the county of Inverness, which lie contiguous. It stretches about twelve miles along the shore of the Moray Frith; its greatest length inland is about twenty. A great proportion of the cultivated soil is fertile loam. The river Findhorn winds through it for many miles; the river Nairn falls into the Frith at the town, where there is a handsome bridge, and a salmon fishery. Near the coast circumstances are the same as in Moray; farther inland, similar to those of Inverness. In its representation in Parliament, it is conjoined with the county of Cromarty on the other side of the gulf, each electing their own commissioner alternately. The office of sheriff was hereditary in the family of Lord Cawdor till the year 1747, when it was put under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Moray; and with the common county courts, that also of the sheriff by his substitute is regularly held in the town.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Nairnshire.

PARISHES.	Extent. Miles English.		Number of Persons
	Length	Breadth	
Altdearn	6	6	1400
Ardclauch	12	8	1256
Calder	4	2	1179
Croy	16	8	1552
Nairn	8	6	2215

PARISHES.

ENTERING the county of Nairn from Morayshire, we find ourselves in the parish of ALTDEARN, the lands of which are in general fertile and well cultivated.

NAIRN stretches 6 miles westward along the shore, from the parish of Altdearn, to the confines of the county of Inverness. The town is pleasantly situated on the side of the river near the shore; its government is committed to seventeen magistrates, who may be gentlemen of the country, save the three bailies, dean of guild, and cashier. The vestiges of the ancient castle, a royal fort, may be still traced on the south side of the town.

ARDCLAUCH occupies a considerable extent of the southern quarter of the county; it is spread on both sides of the river Findhorn. It is a hilly tract; the shallow soil is much incumbered with stone.

CALDER meets with Altdearn and Ardclauch on the east, its southern quarter enlivened by the Findhorn; and the river Nairn flows for a short space through its northern side, which spreads into a broad plain, and stretching southward, rises from a hilly tract into a lofty mountain; there is a small part of this parish in the county of Inverness. The castle of Calder, or Cawdor, built in the 15th century, celebrated in story, is pleasantly situated on the bank of a brook, embellished by wood and a great extent of fertile land. In this castle stands the bed in which Duncan lay, when he was murdered by Macbeth; from it too Macbeth had his second title.

CROY is situated on the north-west side of Calder; it is intersected for 8 miles of its length by the river of that name; a great part is in the county of Inverness. On Drumossie moor, near the northern bank of the river, was the last unavailing effort of the house of Stuart to recover the throne which they had so weakly abdicated: there is little to be seen on the field of battle, though it is still visited by many. The *simple cottagers* take care to supply, at a good price, a bullet, or some fragment of armour, which they pretend to have casually found. Some of the graves of those who fell are strikingly distinguished by their verdant surface of grass, rising through the brown surrounding heath.

CHIEF SEATS.——*Culmony*, Dunbar Brodie of Burgie and Lethen, Esq—*Lethen House*, Dunbar Brodie, Esq.—*Boath*, Alexander Dunbar, Esq.—*Kinsteary Lodge*, Gordon of Cluny, Esq.—*Geddes*, Mackintosh, Esq.—*Kildrummy*, Rose of Flemington, Esq.—*Delnies*, Lord Cawdor.—*Househill*, Robertson, Esq.—*Firhall*, Tromp, Esq.—*Nairn Grove*, Macfarlane, Esq.—*Millbank*, Colonel Mackintosh.—*Seabank*, Captain Grant.—*Viewfield*, Colonel Grant.—*Cawdor Castle*, an ancient tower, to which some modern buildings have been conjoined, the property and occasional residence of Lord Cawdor, and the original seat of the family.—*Torrich*, Lord Cawdor.—*Adundoun*, Lord Cawdor.—*Kilravock Castle*, the seat of the ancient family of the Roses; an old tower, to which a handsome modern addition has been made.—*Nairnside*, a neat modern building on the estate of Kilravock, possessed by Mr A. Falconer.

UNINHABITED CASTLES.——*Inshock* and *Penick*, both in the parish of Altdearn, and on the estate of Brodie. The mason-work of these castles is still entire.—*Moynes*, on Lord Cawdor's estate in the parish of Altdearn. This old castle is almost demolished.—*Rait*, on Lord Cawdor's property in the parish of Nairn, a very old and ruinous castle, of which no distinct history is extant.—*Finlay's Castle*, the remains of a small tower on Lord Cawdor's property, supposed to have served as an alarm-post in ancient times.

Note.—None of these castles exhibit a good specimen of Gothic architecture. Of the Constabulary Castle of Nairn, which stoo a little to the westward of the bridge, scarce any traces now remain. Tradition mentions another castle of Nairn, which is said to have been environed by the sea.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

This county is among the most extensive of the kingdom; its greatest length from east to west being 80 miles, and its greatest breadth nearly 50. It borders on the east with Nairn and Moray, stretching southward to the counties of Perth and Aberdeen; it comprehends on the west several of the islands of the Ducaledonian sea; on the north it is bounded by Ross-shire and the Moray Frith. It sends forth the Spey and the Findhorn to traverse the county of Moray, and the Nairn to water its own little shire: It is bounded for several miles by the river Beauly on the borders of the county of Ross; and besides the Spean and the Lochy, it discharges many streams into the western sea. The most conspicuous and distinguished of its waters, is the chain of lakes which nearly intersect the island, from the coast of Lochaber to the Moray Frith, and which the wisdom of this great empire has seen meet to connect by the *Caledonian Canal*, hardly equalled in Europe in its wideness or in its depth. This great work is most assiduously carried on, and will, in due time, open a navigation of 20 feet water, by 100 feet wide.

On the eastern side of the county agriculture is conducted with as much skill, spirit, and success, as in any tract northward of the Grampians. In the interior, and on the western coast, it languishes under the obstructions of the soil and climate, and save where the particular occupation of pasturage has been re-established, it is blasted by the uncommercial arrangements between the landlords and their tenants, which have been continued from that æra, and that barbarous state of society, when the tillers of the ground were distinguished by the epithet of *villains*.

Along the whole of the western coast, the climate is much more rainy than on the eastern side of the island; it is seldom fair weather there with a westerly wind; they do not therefore depend on saving their corn in the open air; drying-houses are contrived, where the sheaves, hung single, each upon a peg, like muskets in an armoury, become fit in a few days, even of rain, to be built in a small stack, to make way on the pegs for the sheaves of another field. The crops, in a great degree uncertain, are inadequate to the support of the people; they are almost, without exception, restricted to the most degenerated species of oats, with the hairy-bearded husk, a light small kind of bear, and potatoe, which forms a great proportion of their vegetable diet.

The exports of the county may be enumerated under the articles of cattle, wool, corn, the skins of goats, deer, roe, fox, hares and rabbits, salmon, herring, some dry and some salted fish, some fir timber, with the labours of the hempen and thread manufactures, and a small amount of tanned leather from the town of Inverness. The spinning of flax and wool is the occupation of the women in their respective families, over the whole county. A small proportion of the wool is manufactured in the coarse home-spun stuffs.

The management of black cattle and sheep, but especially the former, forms the principal employment of the inhabitants. Though the *Erse* is the language of the country, very good English is spoken in the town of Inverness and its neighbourhood, and also in the vicinity of the forts. The inhabitants were indebted for the introduction of the English language, and for several useful arts, to the soldiers under Oliver Cromwell, who were stationary here for a considerable time. The districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, the Isle of Sky, and some smaller islands, are comprehended under this shire. From the nature of the country, it also divides itself into smaller districts, or glens as they are called, separated by mountains; such as Glen Gary, Glen Morison, Glen Elg, Glen Dessary, and several others. The military roads in this county, made by the soldiers under General Wade, never fail to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers. His object was to open a communication with the other parts of the country, so as to keep the Highlanders in subjection, by connecting the two forts, Fort William and Fort George; for which purpose he built another in the centre, which he called Fort Augustus. The want of coal, and indeed the great scarcity of fuel of every description, is much felt in some parts of this county. In the district of *Glenelg* are seen the ruins of one or two ancient circular buildings, similar to what is met with in Sutherland and Ross-shires, and in some of the western isles. By some they are thought to be Danish forts, by others Druidical temples. They are in general conical buildings, like a glass-house, constructed with stone, without mortar, having galleries within, connected by stair cases, and are open at top, without any other opening than a small door from without.

Near Inverness, and at Dundarduil, a few miles from the Fall of Fyres, there are to be seen what are called vitrified forts. Not far from the ferry of Balachelish in Lochaber, there is a fine marble rock, of an ashen grey colour, beautifully speckled throughout with grains of pyrites; it is also intermixed with lead, which is rich in silver. About three miles south of Fort William, in the bed of the

river, there is a very singular vein of marble, consisting of a black ground, with a beautiful white flowering, like needle-work, or rather resembling the frosting upon a window, which penetrates the whole mass. In the small island of Pabla, adjoining to this county, there is an argillaceous rock on the shore, the pieces of which, when split into two, exhibit the skeletons of fish. In the parish of Kingussie, a vein of silver ore, some time ago, was attempted to be wrought, but without success. The parishes of this county are certainly by much the most extensive in Scotland, especially those of the islands, and the Highland district, many exceeding 20, 30, and some even upwards of 60 miles in extent.

The Isle of Sky, and the islands of Harris, Barra, Eigg, Benbecula, and of North and South Uist, are politically situated within this county,—a particular description of all which will be given afterwards.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Inverness-shire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. *Miles English.*		*Number of Persons*
	Length	*Breadth*	
Ardersier	2½	2½	1041
Alvie	20	3	1058
Boleskin	15	5	1400
Daviot and Dunlichty	23	6	1810
Durris	20	4	1400
Glenelg	20	20	2834
Inverness	13	4	10,527
Kinguisich	20	17	1300
Kilmanivaig	60	20	2541
Kilmalie	60	30	4520
Kirkhill	8	8	1570
Kiltarlity	30	6	2588
Kilmbrae	60	40	
Laggan	28	20	1333
Moy and Dalarossie	30	5	1813
Petty	8	4	1585
Urquhart and Glenmorison	30	10	2901

PARISHES.

On entering Inverness-shire from the county of Nairn, we first meet with the parish of Ardersier, situated on the Moray Frith. In general it is level, yet a great proportion of its surface remains in its natural state of moorish sterility. It contains the village of Campbeltown, supporting a population of 300, occupying 8 boats in the fishery. It contains also the citadel of Fort George, built upon 15 acres of a level point, stretching half across the gulf, the ramparts, on three sides, rising almost out of the sea; the expence, by the original estimate, was L. 40,000. It is said to be the most regular fortification in Britain: every member of the work is mutually covered by some other, and the besiegers can take no station, without being exposed to its fire: it is mounted by 60 cannon, on 4 bastions, and affords accommodation for 3000 men.

Petty extends from Ardersier about 8 miles westward on the estuary, being in general a plain, a little diversified by some gently rising grounds.

Daviot and Dumlichty comprehend the sources and the course, for 23 miles, of the river Nairn. The great road from Perth to Inverness passes through this tract. Its appearance is not inviting; extensive bare heath, brown hills, large tracts of peat morass, much barren moor, and several gelid lakes, compose the general landscape.

Moy and Dalarossie are on the southern or Highland side of Daviot, comprehending the source of the Findhorn, and nearly 30 miles of its course; it springs at once a copious stream from the fissure of a great rock, called the Cloven Stone.

Alvie is the lowest parish in the district of Badenoch; it borders on the parish of Duthil in the county of Moray; it meets with Moy and Dalarossie in the mountainous intervening desert; to avoid it, the high-way from Perth is conducted rather circuitously through the village of Strathspey. The parish lies on both sides of the Spey.

Kinguisich extends on both banks of the Spey. From the borders of Alvie, for 17 miles, the road from Dalwhinny to Pitmain, along the course of the Truim, is for its greater part in this parish. The ruins of the barracks of Ruthven occupy the summit of a green oval mount, raised artificially on the side of a marshy plain, the situation originally of the Cumings, Lords of Badenoch.

Laggan is supposed to be the highest parish in Scotland above

the level of the sea; it comprehends the sources of the Spey, and from it also issues the Spean, which runs in an opposite direction to the Atlantic Ocean. The road from Dalwhinny to Fort Augustus strikes through its recesses; it contains the Coilmore, the most considerable remains of the Caledonian forest, covering the mountain side, which rises from the rocky shore of Loch Laggan. By its traditionary records, it claims the honour of being the burying-place of seven of the Caledonian Kings.

Kilmanivaig meets with Laggan on its eastern border, in the mountains which intervene between Badenoch and Lochaber. The walls of the very ancient Castle of Inverlochy remain, which was for several generations the court and palace of the Caledonian Kings. Of the city connected with the castle, the emporium once of the west country, some parts of the pavement of its streets are only to be traced. The parallel road of Glenroy, a wondrous monument of the art and industry of our ancestors, still obtains an interesting regard; 3 lines extend 7 or 8 miles on both sides of the vale, through which the river Roy winds, each corresponding in height to its opposite fellow; they are 60 feet in breadth, and not 200 feet distant from each other.

Kilmalie is situated in the district of Lochaber. Three gulfs of the Atlantic Ocean penetrate its sides, extending its shore to the length of 70 miles. Besides ordinary hills, Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in our isle, rears its head, expanding the view almost immeasurable from shore to shore. A great part of this vast mountain is elegant porphyry, in which the tint of the rose is blended with yellow and white; in some parts it is green, with a tinge of red and brown. The parish affords also an elegant marble, having a grey ground, set off with specks of mundic, and lead ore, shining as the purest silver. There is also another kind of less hardness, consisting of a black ground flowered with white, artful almost as needle-work, resembling much the ice-pourtrayed flowers on the window of a damp apartment, in the morning of frost; it is not a superficial decoration, but pervades the body of the stone. The citadel of Fort William is situated on the south side of the gulf of Locheil, on a level almost with the sea. The village of Gordonsburgh, situated almost under the ramparts, is at present of more consideration.

Glenelg is skirted on the east by the mountains of Lochaber; it stretches towards the west, along the sound which separates the islands of Great Britain and Sky, upon which the ancient barracks of Bernera terminate the military roads from Stirling and Inverness.

URQUHART and GLENMORISTOWN meet with Glenelg in the tract through which the military road is conducted from Fort Augustus to Bernera, and it stretches along the western side of Loch Ness for more than half the length of the lake. The mountain of Mealfourvounie rears its lofty peak to the height of 3060 feet above the level of the lake. The ancient castle of Urquhart still preserves the memorial of its importance, when besieged by the hostile powers of England in the æra of Edward I.

KILMORACK stretches almost from the eastern to the western shore, a length of nearly 60 miles; it is supposed to be the most extensive parish of Great Britain. It is on the western side of the Beauly, and comprehends the whole course of that river, with its winding branches the Varrar, the Caunish, and the Glass, with all their forests of oak, birch, and fir, skirting with Urquhart and Glenelg. Several objects claim regard on the course of the Beauly: The ruins of the monastery on the shore of the estuary, in the environs of its own sequestered village; the great fall of Kilmorack, rivalling that of Foyers, or Fyers, the Niagara of the north; the lofty wooded island of Aigash; and the valley of Dreum. In the wide bend of the river stands Erkles house, the wooded seat of the chieftain of the Chisholms. In his domains is the green lake under the mountain of Maum Sheudill, which the utmost power of the summer sun is unable wholly to thaw.

KILTARLITY stretches opposite to Kilmure on the eastern side of the Beauly, and Erkles-house; near to the confluence of the river with the gulf, is Beaufort Castle, the family-seat of Fraser of Lovat.

KIRKHILL borders with Kiltarlity near the influx with the Beauly. Excepting for the usage of the Erse tongue, it may be regarded as a lowland parish; wheat, turnip, and grass, enter into the system of its cultivation.

INVERNESS stretches along the Frith, from Kirkhill to Petty, and backwards on both sides of the river of Ness. Among the dwellings of several gentlemen in the county, Culloden-house, and Muirtown-house, are the most distinguished. This royal burgh is the only city in the county; it is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ness, almost at the confluence with the estuary, having a considerable suburbs on the other side, connected by a magnificent bridge of seven arches. The town is clean and well built, consisting of two principal streets crossing through each other. Besides the sheriff and county courts, the circuit court of the Lords of Justiciary is held in the spring and autumn, for the administration of justice northward of Banffshire. The academy con-

tains nearly 200 students, under a rector and 4 masters, for the different departments of science. It is provided with a philosophical apparatus, a library, commodious classes, and a public hall. An infirmary hospital has been of late endowed. The trade of Inverness is connected with that of the ports of Cromarty and Findhorn.

Durris extends on the banks of the river, and partly on the shore of Loch Ness, for nearly twenty miles, and is in general the property of the clan Fraser. The appearance of a great part of the country is rather pretty, much plantation, corn land, and mountain pasturage, and diversified by the broad volume of the river issuing from the lake, and other smaller lakes glittering among the hills.

In Boleskin, the military road from the town to Fort Augustus, Fort William, and the barracks of Bernera, was cut by general Wade, along the precipitous rocky banks of the lake, for about 12 miles to the Fall of Foyers, or Fyers, the most celebrated cataract in the Highlands, where a considerable river dashes down a precipice nearly 100 feet, into a gloomy abyss environed by uncouth and rugged masses of sable rock and wooded cliffs.

Although Loch Ness has often been described, it may be generally mentioned here, that it is 24 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and almost everywhere of the depth of 500 fathoms: and, as if intended for a canal, the straight line of its shore, and its depth to the very edge, admits a ship of any burden to be drawn from the one end to the other. It is supported by many considerable streams, and it discharges one of the largest of the Scottish rivers.

The citadel of Fort Augustus is rather in a beautiful, than in a strong situation, at the very end of the lake; there are 4 bastions, and accommodation for about 500 men.

ROADS.

There is no county, so far as we know, in Scotland, where the improvement of the internal communication, by new lines of road, is carried on at present to such an extent as in the county of Inverness. The aggregate length of the roads which have either been recently finished, or are going on in this county, including the Isle of Sky, is something more than 414 miles; to the greater part, if not to all these roads, liberal contributions have been made by Government. The detail of them is as follows: 1. The *Arkegg Road*, from Loch Nevish-head, by Glen-Desserie, and the north

side of Loch Arkegg, to Auchnacharrie; in extent 20 miles 1,045 yards. This road was surveyed about six years ago. 2. *The Fort Augustus Road*, from Fort Augustus along the north-west side of Loch Ness to Invermorison; in extent 6 miles 75 yards. This road was completed in October 1810. 3. *The Glenelg* or *Glensheel Road*, from the bridge of Doe at Kaun-a-Krock through Glencluny and Glen-Sheil to Kyle Rhea; in extent 36 miles 1,021 yards. This road, intended as a communication from the Isle of Sky to the southward, has long been in the contemplation of the Commissioners for Roads in the Highlands; and though, owing to particular circumstances, it has hitherto made little or no progress, it is regarded as of such consequence that we trust it will be commenced and carried on with spirit. 4. *The Glengary Road*, from the head of Loch Hourn, to a junction with the military road at both ends of Loch Oich; in extent 31 miles 1,068 yards. 5. *The Glenmorrison Road*, from Invermorrison up Glenmorrison to the bridge of Doe at Kaun-a-Krock; in extent 14 miles 469 yards. This road is now finished in a sufficient manner, including several bridges very neatly built. 6. *The Inverfarigag Road*, from near the Kirk of Daviot on the intended Moy road, (a little south of the water of Nairn), through Strathnairn to the bridge of Inverfarigag and Loch Ness, with a small branch westward near Toredarroch. This road, in extent 19 miles 1,128 yards, is now completed. 7. *The Invermorrison Road*, from Bonar Ferry along the north-west side of Loch Ness to Invermorrison; its extent is 21 miles and 1,225 yards. 8. *The Laggan Road*, from the bridge of Lundie near Fort William through Glenspean, by the north-west side of Loch Laggan to Pitmain in Badenoch; in extent 46 miles 1,470 yards. This road is very lately begun. 9. *The Loch Lochie Road*, from Clunie to the head of Loch Lochie; in extent 9 miles 30 yards. This road is not, as far as we know, yet begun. 10. *The Loch-na-Gaul Road*, a small part of which is in Argyllshire, from Arisaig on the side of Loch-na-Gaul, to the ferry of Lochie near Fort William; in extent 37 miles 1,087 yards. This road has been completed. 11. *The Moy Road*, from Inverness by the Kirk of Daviot, to the Kirk of Moy; in extent 11 miles 1,690 yards. This road, which forms a part of the principal communication of the northern counties southward, was completed in April 1811. 12. *The Rhiebuie Road* (or Inch-Laggan Road) from Rhiebuie in Strath-Cluny to Inch-Laggan in Glengary; in extent 10 miles 593 yards. This road was surveyed in the spring of 1810. 14. *The Strath-Glass Road*, from Beauly to Easter Knock-Fin, an extent

of 24 miles 880 yards. We know not in what state of forwardness this road is at present; but it was surveyed upwards of three years ago.

The new roads in the Isle of Skye are, 1. *The Broadford Road*, from Broadford to the Bay of Ardavaser, a little to the westward of Armidale; in extent 15 miles 1,590 yards. This road has been completed. 2. *The Portree Road*, from Portree to Sconser; in extent 12 miles 1,071 yards. According to contract, this road will be completed during the present year. 3. *The Sconser Road*, from Kyle Rhea by Broadford to Sconser, in extent 23 miles 555 yards. This road is completed. 4. *The Snizort Road*, from the village of Portree, by Loch Snizort, to join with Stein road, near Dunvegan; in extent 19 miles 730 yards. This road is now completed. 5. *The Stein Road*, from the head of Loch Sligichan, by Loch Brackadale and Dunvegan, to the fishing village of Stein; in extent 30 miles 1,450 yards. This road is in a state of forwardness. 6. *Totternish Road*, from the hill of Ruleagrumnie on the Snizort road to the Aird of Totternish, in extent 21 miles 135 yards; it is yet uncertain whether this road will be executed.

An act of Parliament was obtained several years ago, for maintaining a bridge across the river Beauly, to be called the Lovat Bridge. A plan and estimate of this bridge has been prepared by Mr Telford. It is to consist of five arches, of which the centre arch is to span 60 feet; the whole waterway to be 240 feet.

It has been observed in the account of Banffshire, that there are four great routes across the range of the Grampian mountains; three of these have been particularly described. The fourth is the most westerly, and the most direct route from the metropolis to Inverness, and to the counties northward of the Moray Frith. This route has been traced to Inver Inn, on the southern bank of the Tay, opposite to Dunkeld, (Vol. I. p. 87.)

To Stirling and Glasgow.

See direct roads from Glasgow, Vol. I. p. 196.

To INVERARY, *by Fort Augustus and Fort William.*

See Inverary to Fort William, &c. (Argyllshire, p. 19.)

To Banff and Aberdeen.

See Aberdeen to Banff and Inverness, (p. 196.)

To Perth.

See Edinburgh to Inverness, by Perth, (Vol. I. p. 87.)

To Fort Augustus, Fort William, &c.

		(Miles.)
To General's Hut		$17\frac{3}{4}$
Fort Augustus	$14\frac{3}{4}$	32
Lagannachadrom	9	41
Letter Findlay	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$
Fort William	10	56
Appin, Argyllshire	18	$79\frac{1}{2}$
Airds	$7\frac{1}{2}$	87
Dowart in Mull, by water	12	98

This forms a principal part of what is called the *great tour* of the Highlands; the description of which shall be reserved for the APPENDIX.

To Fort George.

		(Miles.)
To Castle Stewart		5
Campbelton	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Fort George	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12

(Miles.)

This is a pleasant ride on the coast of the Murray Frith.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ A road goes off to Nairn on the right.

5 Kirk of Petty on the left.
Castle Stewart, Earl of Moray.

7 Through wood and planting.

8 Fall in again with the coast.

9 Connage.

10 Goes round the bottom of the Frith to

11 Campbelton.

12 FORT GEORGE. A ferry over to Fortrose and Rosemarkie in Ross-shire.

To Beauly.

(Miles.)

This is a romantic ride on the shore of Beauly Frith.

3 The House of Bunchrie, Forbes.

4 Fopachie, Fraser.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ Rundourie.

6 Dunballoch on the right, Kingellie on the left.

(Miles.)

7 Kirkhill on the right, Muniack on the left.

8 Auchnigairn; on the left is a road to Urquhart, and afterwards cross the river to

10 BEAULY.

To Dingwall, Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in Orkney.

		(Miles.)
To Beauly		10
DINGWALL *	9	19
Drummond Inn	6	25
Invergordon Inn	8	33
TAIN	12	45
Mickle Ferry	4	49
DORNOCH	5½	54½
Golspie	7½	62
Soth	12	74
Ousdale	10	84
Dunbeath Inn	9½	93½
Latheron Kirk	4	97½
Clyth Inn	6	103
WICK	10¾	114¼
Watten	8½	122¾
Thurso	12	134¾
KIRKWALL by water	35	169¾

To Ullapool, (Ross-shire.)

		(Miles.)
To Dingwall		19
Contin	7	26
Loch Fainish	12	38
Loch Broom Kirk	15	53
ULLAPOOL	8	61

To Tain by Cromarty.

		(Miles.)
To Kessock		2
Mimlochie	4	6
Cromarty	13½	19½
Ferry		20½
TAIN	10	30½

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* To Dingwall by Kessock is only 18½ miles.

To Cromarty by Fort George.

		(Miles.)
To Pettie Kirk		5
Campbelton	5½	10
Fort George	1½	12
Rosemarkie	1½	13½
CROMARTY	10½	24

To Moy Kirk.

		(Miles.)
To Daviot Kirk		5½
Moy Kirk	6½	12

To Loch Ness.

		(Miles.)
To Daviot Kirk		5½
Inverfarigag	13½	19
Lochness-side	1	20

To Head of Loch Hourn.

		(Miles.)
To Fort Augustus		32
Abercalder	5	37½
Loch-Hourn Head	31	68½

To Stornoway, in the Island of Lewis.

		(Miles.)
To Beauly		10
Scatwell	10	20
Luibgargin Inn	16	36
Loch Carron	14	50
Dunvegan by water	48	98
STORNAWAY by water	100	198

Fort Augustus to Bernera Barracks.

		(Miles.)
To Unach Inn		9
Raebuy	11	20
Kattachan Inn	14	34
BERNERA Barracks	9	43

From Fort William to Inverary.

This road is not accurately laid down in any travelling maps that we have seen.

		(Miles.)
From Fort William to the Ferry of Ballychulish	-	10
King's House Inn - - - -	10	20
Inverounan - - - -	9	29
Tyndrum - - - -	9	38
Dalmally - - - -	12	50
INVERARY - - - - -	16	66

Formerly the road went in a southerly direction through the district of mountains, of which Manmore is the most prominent; then through Glentarbart, along the foot of Ben Beg to Kinlochmore, and the noted windings called the *Devil's Staircase*. But this road is almost impassable.

The traveller now turns his back upon the lofty Ben Nevis, and goes down the banks of Loch Eil by Auchintore. This ride is very romantic to Caricherich. After reaching the ferry which crosses Loch Eil to Sunart, the road takes a southerly direction to Loch Leven, and thence to Onich, and goes eastward on the banks of Leven to the ferry of Ballychulish. This ferry is a very rapid current, but narrow; being only ¼ mile over the passage, it is generally very quick and safe. After crossing, one branch of the road goes westward to Appin. This keeps the banks of the Leven eastward, passing the slate quarries to Inverignan and Glencoe. There are some beautiful islands at the head of Loch Leven, of which St Mungo is the most remarkable. On the opposite bank is the house of Inverscadle. The vale of Glencoe is 4 miles long; the river runs through the middle, and forms a loch near the centre of the glen. The mountains are high, black, and dark, with tremendous fronts of rocks projecting from their brows: there are no trees, and little verdure; all contribute to render this the most solemn and gloomy pass in the Highlands. From Glencoe, the road, which is very good, goes up the river. Before reaching the inn, 8½ miles, the old road, by the *Devil's Staircase*, joins this at Allnagidth. The inn of King's-House is but indifferent, though it is used as a lodging-house. The mountains here are rugged and tremendous. Leaving King's-House, the road winds round the foot of the Black Mountain, the top of which is commonly covered with snow all the year, and crosses the water of Bae. The road to the small inn of *Inverounan* is very dreary. Leaving Inverou-

nan, which stands upon the Urchy, and a very poor inn, with no accommodation for sleeping, the road goes by the bridge and kirk of Urchy, over a very mountainous district. Pass Auch, a picturesque spot, the property of Mr Campbell. Before reaching Tyndrum there are some fine cascades on the river, along the sides of high bare mountains, with the Fillan roaring below.

From Tyndrum one road goes eastward to Killin and Lochernhead. This goes west to Dalmally. Soon after leaving the inn, it falls upon the water of Urchy, and keeps its banks through the glen of that name, which is very romantic, and well peopled, having Loch Awe in a distant part, and Cruachen Ben raising his head above the clouds in the distance. It crosses a branch of the Urchy at Strone, where a road from Glenfalloch joins this. It keeps the banks of the Urchy to *Dalmally*, which is a tolerably good inn.

At Dalmally one line of road goes northward, crossing the river to Oban; this continues on its banks till it reaches Kinchrihen, when it falls upon Loch Awe, which is 30 miles long. Here stands Kilchurn Castle, in an island at the head of the Loch. About 6 miles from Dalmally the road goes through a woody district, and crosses a bridge thrown over a very furious current. It keeps the banks of Loch Awe to the point of Claddich, where another road branches off to Oban. This continues southward, and goes through the forest of Glenary to Inverary. When it has got to the summit, the road falls in with the river Array, and has a gradual descent. Two miles short of Inverary there is a fine fall of the Array.

CHIEF SEATS.—*Castle Grant*, and *Ballanaceaun*, Grant of Grant, Bart.—*Rothiemurchus*, Grant, Esq.—*Glenmorrison*, Grant, Esq. *Corrymony*, Grant, Esq.—*Rught*, Grant, Esq.—*Kinrara House*, late Duchess of Gordon.—*Glentromie*, Gordon, Esq.—*Invereshie*. M'Pherson, Esq.—*Clunie*, M'Pherson, Esq.—*Beleville*, M'Pherson, Esq.—*Ereshless*, Chisolm, Esq.—*Beaufort Castle*, Fraser of Lovat.—*Balladrum*, Fraser, Esq.—*Balladun*, Fraser, Esq.—*Kelbokie*, Fraser, Esq.—*Relig*, Fraser, Esq.—*Escadale*, Fraser, Esq.—*Kellachy*, Fraser, Esq.—*Foyers*, Fraser, Esq.—*Gortuleg*, Fraser, Esq.—*Farraline*, Fraser, Esq.—*Culduthal*, Fraser, Esq.—*Torbreck*, Fraser, Esq.—*Knocky*, Fraser, Esq.—*Fopachy*, Fraser, Esq.—*Dell*, Fraser, Esq.—*Balnain*, Lord Woodhouselee, Fraser Tytler.—*Mayhall*, M'Intosh, Esq.—*Borlam*, M'Intosh, Esq.—*Balinespie*, M'Intosh, Esq.—*Glengary*, M'Donald, Esq.—*Glenalladale*, M'Donald, Esq.—*Lochyiel* or *Auchnacarry House*, Cameron, Esq.—

Glenevis, Cameron, Esq.—*Fassafern*, Cameron, Esq.—*Culloden House*, Forbes, Esq.—*Bunakrow*, Forbes, Esq.—*Doughfour*, Baillie, Esq.—*Dunorain*, Baillie, Esq.—*Doughgarroch*, M'Bean, Esq.—*Dunmaglass*, M'Gillivray, Esq.—*Inches*, Robertson, Esq.—*Warrenfield*, Warren, Esq.—*Muirtown House*, Duff, Esq.—*Drakies*, Gordon, Esq.

Table of Heights in Inverness-shire.

	Feet above the sea.
Ben Nevis	4300
Cairngorum	4060
Scarsoug	3412
Mealfourvounie, or Mealfaurhouie	3060
Scurrdonuil } in Ardnamurchan	2730
Ben Resipoll } in Ardnamurchan	2601
Surr Coinich } in Ardnamurchan	2568

COUNTY OF ROSS.

The county of Ross is an extensive section of the island, from the Ducaledonian sea to the German Ocean. It measures more than 80 miles in a right line along the western shore; as it advances towards the eastern coast it is contracted, till it terminates in the sharp and low point of Tarbatness, projected as it were between the Moray Frith on the one side, and frith of Dornoch on the other, which winds a narrow sound among the mountains, nearly 30 miles, forming the boundary of the county of Sutherland, by which Ross is limited, from the head of that gulf to the western shore. Its southern limits, as has been noticed, are determined by the county of Inverness, and by the river Beauly, till it is bounded on the east by the waves of the Moray Frith. Its western coast is everywhere laid open by its twelve gulfs, which roll the ocean far within the land. The middle of its eastern side is also deeply penetrated by the bay of Cromarty, expanding in gentle undulation for 20 miles to the town of Dingwall; so that by the 12 gulfs on the west, and the 3 friths on the east, this district is by nature accommodated with all the convenience of the most costly and commodious canals, and which are moreover stocked with the richest variety, and the most abundant provision of fish. Nor hath nature been less liberal in the accommodation of fresh water; the flowing stream, and the spreading lake, are every where presented. Besides the Beauly on the east, the Orran and the Conan are the most distinguished of the rivers terminating in the bay of Cromarty, and several large streams resign their waters in the winding sound of Dornoch; while, on the western coast, the torrents, from many showery hills, and the brooks of many a well-watered vale, are poured into the gulfs of the vast Atlantic.

Along the eastern coast, the climate partakes of all the genial mildness of the champaign of Moray; wheat, turnip, and grass, enter into the system of cultivation, and the export of corn is very considerable. On the west, the rains, always unwelcome, make pasturage the most advantageous occupation; and the cultivated crops, similar to the Highlands of Inverness-shire, are, with few exceptions, restricted to black oats, Scots bear, and potatoes.

The exports from Ross-shire consist of wool, fish, butter, and cheese, corn, cattle, and a few horses, with some sheep.

COUNTY OF CROMARTY.

This county is to be considered in a political, rather than in a geographical view; for it is difficult to give an intelligible description of its surface. The parish of Cromarty, and a wing of the contiguous parish of Kirkmichael, form a detached part. The parish of Fodderty, far distant from them in the central parts of Ross-shire, appertains in its political state to the county of Cromarty. A part also of the parish of Tarbat, the extreme point of East Ross, a part of Kincardine, far west in the mountain where the frith of Dornoch terminates, with a part of Kilmuir Easter, and a part of Logie Easter, on the northern side of the bay of Cromarty, make up the sum of its component parts. It is mentioned in the 5th Parliament of James V. as a separate county in the year 1537. The same distinction is maintained in the succeeding acts, which make an enumeration of counties. A special nomination of its commissioners of supply is made in the first Parliament of Charles II. It is comprehended in the sheriffdom of Ross, and the sheriff-substitute holds a court occasionally in the village of Cromarty, where the county courts assemble. Its awkward connection with Nairn in its Parliamentary representation, has been noticed. The parishes of which it is composed will be described in their connected geographical situation.

In the village of Cromarty there is a hempen manufacture, and a small brewery.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Ross and Cromarty shires.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length	Breadth	Number of Persons
Avoch	4	2	1476
Applecross	20	7	1396
Altness	12	4	1027
Contin	10	6	1944
Cromarty	8	4	2208
Dingwall	2	1½	1418
Eddertown	10	7	899
Fearn	2	2	1528
Fodderty	2	1	1800
Gairloch	32	16	1437
Glenshiel	16	4	689
Kilmuir Easter	10	4	1703
Kirkmichael	8	3	1234
Knockbain	7	6	1859
Killearnan	5	2	1131
Kintail	13	9	1038
Kiltearn	6	4	1525
Kincardine	30	20	1865
Lochalsh	10	5	1606
Lochcarron	14	5	1100
Lochbroom	36	20	3533
Logie Easter	7	2	1031
Nigg	5	3	1000
Rosskeen	10	6	2074
Rosemarkie	6	3	1289
Tarbat	7	4	1343
Tain	8	2	2277
Urray	6	3	2083
Urquhart	16	3	3000

PARISHES.

In the most easterly point of the district is situated Tarbat, where the frith of Dornoch sets in from the Moray Frith. It appertains to the counties of Ross and Cromarty, by nearly equal portions; it is in general level.

Fearn covers the land side of Tarbat, having the Moray Frith on the south-east. It is crossed by the road from Cromarty to Tain. This parish contained the Abbey of Fearne; its ruins yet remain, and the ruins also of the castles of Catboll and Lochlin.

Kilmuir Easter is a continuation of the plain on which Fearn is situated; a bay of the Cromarty Frith is its flat sandy shore on the west. On the plain is New Tarbat, once the seat of the Earls of Cromarty. The parish is fertile, and greatly improved.

Between Kilmuir and the Moray Frith is situated Nigg, having Cromarty bay on its western side; and the road from Cromarty to Tain passes through the parish by the church. The Souters of Cromarty are the continuation of a ridge of mountains shelving down upon the side of Lochness. This ridge is cut by the Moray Frith under Craig Phædrick, at the Ferry of Keswick; it is cut again by the Frith of Cromarty. The East Souter terminates this ridge in the parish of Nigg: like other rocky shores, it is perforated by several caves. At Sandwick there is an obelisk older than the knowledge of the alphabet in Scotland. This parish is well cultivated; it is ornamented by the seat of Bayfield.

The parish of Cromarty, with a wing only of its neighbour Kirkmichael, may be regarded as the whole of the county. The other component parts may be ranked as its colonies. It is separated from Nigg by the frith. The Western Souter rises into a mountain upon the south side of the village of Cromarty. The village is clean and neatly built, with a commodious harbour.

Kirkmichael occupies the whole breadth of the peninsula between the Moray Frith and Cromarty bay, stretching westward about 8 miles. A considerable proportion adjoining to the parish of Cromarty appertains to that county; a great part also belongs to the county of Ross.

Rosemarkie borders on the southern quarter of Kirkmichael. The borough and church are on a plain, under the hill on the shore opposite to Fort George. The cathedral of the Diocese of Ross was in the town of Fortrose. One of its aisles remains, which has some modern monuments well executed. Fortrose, of which the

village of Rosemarkie may be deemed the suburbs, boasts an antiquity from Alexander II.

On the shore of the Moray Frith, westward of Rosemarkie, lies AVOCH. The greater part of the stone for the buildings of Fort George were carried from Monlochy, a bay of the Moray Frith in this parish.

KNOCKBAIN borders with Avoch about the shore of Monlochy bay. The country has a general gentle rise, continued almost from Cromarty. The road from the ferry of Keswick to Cromarty, and to the ferry of Invergordon, passes near the church of this parish.

KILLEARNAN skirts with Knockbain upon the stretch of the Moray Frith, which bends northward from Keswick. The family-seats, Redcastle and Kilcoy, both ancient strong-holds, modernized into elegant accommodations, decorate its shore.

URQUHART is situated partly on the southern end of the frith of Cromarty, and partly on the banks of the river Conan, in which the frith has its termination; it skirts backward on the borders of Killearnan and Knockbain. Ferntosh, a part of the estate of Culloden, is in this parish. The people of this district abused the privilege of distilling bear, the growth of their own lands, free from the duties of excise. This boon of Government was resumed for a liberal compensation to the proprietor; distillation, however, is still the great business of the people.

To the westward of Urquhart, URRAY spreads into a plain from the river Beauly to the Conan. It is intersected by the Orran till it resigns its rapid stream to the more gentle Conan, which is enlarged by the tributary rivers from the skirts of Lochcarron, Gairloch, and Lochbroom, and contributes to supply the fish-stalls of London with a proportion of their salmon. Urray, though a beautiful wooded plain, with a dry soil, and temperate clime, retains the agriculture of the Highlands. It exhibits Braun Castle and its decorated environs, the princely mansion of Lord Seaforth.

CONTIN borders on the westward of Urray, farther up, on the course of Conan; so great a proportion of it is included between that river and the Rassay, and they are so nearly conjoined by the streams and lakes in the valleys westward among the hills, that the epithet of *Island* is generally added to the name of the parish. There is a celebrated echo near the lake of Kinellan, which has been so much drained as to allow access to a great store of marl.

GLENSHEIL is the most southerly parish of the county on the western coast; it lies along the north-western shore of the gulf of

Lochduich. The road from Fort Augustus to Bernera passes through a part of its extent, and Shiel Inn offers all its accommodation. The principal occupation is pasturage and fishing; the inhabitants yet exhibit a striking specimen of the most primæval modes of agriculture, in the rude cultivation of their steep declivities, by their personal labour, with the *cashcrome*, an implement which has no name in the English tongue; it may be translated the *crooked foot;* it is wrought somewhat in the manner of a spade.

Lochalsh is situated on the shore of the narrow sea which intervenes between the islands of Great Britain and Skye; it is environed on the south by the bay of Lochduich and Lochlong; its circumstances in general are similar to those of Glensheil.

Kintail is separated from Lochalsh by the gulf of Lochlong, by which it is protected on the north; the road which leads into this district is conducted through Strathglass, in the parish of Kilmorack. The extent of the uninhabited desert is nearly 20 miles; the road winds up in many traverses to a gap in the height of a mountain, almost everywhere else impassable, so narrow for nearly half a mile on the summit, as to admit but three travellers a-breast.

Northward from Kintail on the shore is situated Applecross. It is a mountainous district, containing, however, many sheltered vales, producing oats, bear, potatoes, and grass.

Lochcarron borders with Applecross upon the coast, and it extends so far into the interior as to send its stream of Lubgargan into the Conan, to be conveyed into the German Ocean; the communication with the people is conducted by this tract.

Gairloch borders along the coast with Applecross. Lochmari, with its 24 islands, is the most distinguished of several gulfs, which break in upon its coast. A considerable number of cod, about 40,000, are said to be annually sold.

Lochbroom is a very extensive tract northward on the coast from Gairloch. Where the stream of Ullapool falls into the gulf of Lochbroom, the British fishery society have erected a village, which is well built and thriving; to this village there is a road opened from Dingwall, at the distance of 38 miles, and at the cost of Government, of nearly L. 6000.

The outskirts of Fodderty meet with those of Lochbroom, in the uninhabited mountainous wild; it borders also with Contin on the west; it is politically a part of the county of Cromarty. Its principal district is a vale about 2 miles long, and scarcely one in breadth. In most of the districts of the north, mineral water, of the chalybeate kind, is everywhere to be found; in several of the parishes of this quarter, there are springs of a sulphureous qu-

The well of Strathpeffer in Fodderty, was analyzed by Dr Monro of Edinburgh, and found to contain ærated earth, selenites, glauber salt, and sulphur; its principal medicinal influence is in the cure of ulcers, and cutaneous disorders; its waters are diuretic, diaphoretic, and corroborant. Over all this county, lofty mountains, vitrified forts, and Druidical temples, occur almost everywhere.

Dingwall, bordering on the east of Fodderty, is of small extent. The borough is situated on the influx of the Conan into the bay of Cromarty, which being shallow near the town, admits not vessels of great burden. It is a neat little town; the remains of the castle of the ancient Earls of Ross, once the most powerful of the nobles of the north, are still to be traced. A slender disproportioned obelisk, somehow exciting the apprehension of its fall, marks the burying-ground of the Earls of Cromarty. The soil around the town is fertile.

Below Dingwall, on the northern shore of Cromarty Bay, lies Kiltearn; it stretches backward in the hills to the confines of Lochbroom; the plain between the mountains and the bay is a pretty fertile district, distinguished by the name of Ferindonald, downwards along the estuary to Invergordon. The little river Altgrand has cut its passage through a solid rock for the space of two miles; the channel is more than 100 feet deep, and about 20 in breadth, through which the river still labours with violence and unceasing din, in the unexplored and gloomy abyss.

Altness, bordering with Kiltearn on the shore of the bay, is, in its general circumstances, nearly similar.

Rosskeen borders on the eastern confines of Altness, stretching along the bay till it meets with Kilmuir-Easter. The village and ferry of Invergordon are situated on a part of the plain which bends in upon the gulf. Invergordon Castle, with its groves, occupy the champaign behind the village; the country is more open than in the district of Ferindonald, yet the parish stretches far into the hills; there is a large extent of shell marl, but not much applied for the purposes of manure.

Logie-Easter, in its political situation, is shared between the counties of Cromarty and Ross. In its geographical situation, it is in the higher grounds on the north-east of Rosskeen; it participates in the diversities both of the highlands and of the low country.

On the frith of Dornoch, northward of Loggar, is situated Tain; the borough is near the middle of the parish, founded in an æra prior to commercial ideas in the north; its situation derives no advantage from any part which the frith might present. The town

is nearly 4 miles within a sand bank, which stretches quite across the estuary, and which vessels of burden cannot pass; on this account the imports for Tain are often put on shore at Cromarty, with all the inconvenience of a heavy land-carriage. Tain is a neat little round town: to it King James IV. made a pilgrimage, on the idea of obtaining forgiveness, through the divine influence of St Duthac, for the blame he imputed to himself in the murder of his father: The ruin of the chapel still remains on the shore of the frith.

Eddertoun borders with the parish of Tain, westward on the frith of Dornoch. The black cattle roaming over the pasturage of the distant hills, repair to feed upon the sea-weed of the shore, on the ebbing of every tide, which, through all its variations, they know with an unerring certainty.

Kincardine is shared by the counties of Cromarty and Ross. The church is about 14 miles westward on the estuary from Tain, the parish of Eddertoun intervening. The ferry of Bonar, near the termination of the gulf, in this parish, is in the tract of the cattle-drovers from Caithness and part of Sutherland, by Dingwall; the cattle swim over the ferry. Were bridges built, and the road formed in this tract, all the friths would be coasted round without danger or delay. On the summit of the highest mountain, Skiulmnabhara, very remote from the sea, strata of marine shells are found, and in some places under a thick stratum of earth.

Roads.

The road from Edinburgh to Inverness has been particularly traced, Vol. I. p. 87.; as also the continuation from Inverness, through the counties of Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness, to Wick and Thurso, at the northern extremity of Great Britain, Vol. I. p. 93.

The route by which the Moray Frith and Cromarty Bay may be coasted round, passes by Beauly and Dingwall, (see Edinburgh to Dingwall, Tain, Wick, &c. Vol. I. p. 93.—96.)

About a mile from Dunbeath, the road is divided into two branches: that which turns to the left hand conducts to Thurso, by the inn of Auchavainack, at the distance of 10 miles from Dunbeath: it is continued through the Causeway-mire, about 18 miles further to Thurso, in which tract there is no halting place.

From Dunbeath to Wick, the road proceeds along the coast of the Moray Frith, to Milltown of Clyth Inn, a mean cottage, erroneously in the road-books called Poak Mast, (see Vol. I. p. 95.)

From Wick there are two roads through the interior of the country to Thurso: that by Bower and Castlehill is preferable to the other by Watten: both are about 20 miles without an inn. From Wick there is also a third road, about 17 miles, to Houna, where the post boat crosses a navigation of 12 miles, to the island of South Ronaldsay. John O'Groat's house is a solitary farm, under the western side of Duncan's bay-head: though nearer to Wick, yet the road conducted by the land side of this distinguished cape, turns round through Houna.

A few roads have recently been begun or projected in this county, which, when completed, will considerably improve its internal communication. 1. *The Dornoch Road*, from Dingwall to Wester Fearn on the Dornoch Frith, in extent 24 miles 890 yards. This road is a necessary link in the connection with the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, and is at present going on with great spirit. 2. *Loch Carron Road*, from Kyle-Haken ferry to Dingwall, of which the divisions are, *Loch Alsh*, from Kyle-Haken to Strome ferry, 13 miles 1,560 yards; *Jean Town*, from Strome to Coulachs, 9 miles 769 yards; *Luip*, from Coulachs to Auchnasheen, 17 miles 946 yards; *Auchnasheen*, from Auchnasheen to Contin, 22 miles 705 yards; *Contin*, from Contin to Dingwall, 7 miles 1,210 yards.

Chief Seats.—*Braun Castle*, M'Kenzie, Lord Seaforth.—*Rosehaugh* and *Findon*, M'Kenzie, Bart.—*Gairlock Hall* and *Conanside*, M'Kenzie, Bart.—*Coull*, M'Kenzie, Bart.—*New Tarbet*, Hay M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Balmaduthy*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Allan Grange*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Killcoy*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Avoch*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Raraig*, M' Kenzie, Esq.—*Scot's Burn*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Applecross*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Mickle Tarrel*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Bayfield*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Hilltown*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Ord*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Suddie*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Flowerburn*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Dundonald*, M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Foulis*, Monro, Bart.—*Novar*, Monroe, Bart.—*Hoyntsfield*, Monroe, Esq.—*Culcairn*, Monroe, Esq.—*Cul-*

rain, Monroe, Esq.—*Mickle Allan*, Monroe, Esq.—*Tininich*, Monroe, Esq.—*Pitcalny*, Monroe Ross, Esq.—*Balnagowan*, Ross, Bart.—*Tartoggie*, Ross, Esq.—*Sandwick*, Ross, Esq.—*Nigg*, Ross, Esq.—*Culrossie*, Ross, Esq.—*Rheiny*, Ross, Esq.—*Cromarty House*, Ross Grey, Esq.—*Glasslich*, Ross, Esq.—*Monteagle*, Urquhart, Esq.—*Brealang-well*, Urquhart, Esq.—*Drynie*, Graham, Esq.—*Tulloch*, Davidson, Esq.—*Bennetsfield*, Matheson, Esq.—*Altadale*, Matheson, Esq.—*Invergordon* and *Cadboll*, M'Leod, Esq.—*Geanies*, M'Leod, Esq.—*Knockbreck*, Bailly, Esq.—*Radery*, Leslie, Bart.—*Redcastle*, Grant, Esq.—*Highfield*, Gillanders, Esq.—*Kindeace*, Robertson, Esq.—*Kinchurdy*, Miller, Esq.—*Lochalsh*, Innes, Esq.—*Udil*, Anderson, Esq.—*Little Tarrel*, M'Kay, Esq.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

This county, which occupies a section of Great Britain, from the Atlantic to the German Ocean, might, by a little giving and taking, be reduced to a square of about 60 miles. It is limited on the south by the county of Ross, and on the north by the shire of Caithness. The western coast is everywhere diversified like that of Ross, by projecting capes, and the recesses of deep winding bays. Cape Wrath, among the head-lands, the most westerly point of the kingdom, is distinguished above the rest. In favourable circumstances, about the summer solstice, it is said, the diurnal circuit, entire, of the sun, may be beheld; a little imagination, however, aided by the reflection of the light, may be requisite; but it requires more than ordinary contrivance to pass the long night there. On the eastern side, the line of the coast is only broken by one gulf, spreading wide from a narrow strait for about ten miles inland among the hills, where the passage-boat plies on the highway to Caithness; this is called the *Little Ferry;* with every capability, it is seldom resorted to as a haven. In the interior, there is no plain or very open country; the only variety is the mountain and the vale, each vale with its own blue lake, or winding stream, which, however, are nowhere collected into any river of consideration, although Helmsdale may be mentioned on the east; and on the west, the Torrisdale, Navar, and Strathy, are accounted rivers, and the stream of Hallowdale, which is the boundary for a short tract of the county of Caithness. The interior and the western coast is a wooded country, supporting deer, and all the variety of mountain game. The diversities of the agricultural land, as in other highland districts, may be reduced under the description of clay, sandy and moorish soil; the two first upon the shore, and along streams and lakes, the last as the cultivation rises on the hill, and the crops, with few exceptions, are oats, bear, and potatoes; yet the clime is temperate, and less rain falls than in the heights of Ross.

Black cattle, horses, and fish, with kelp, butter, and cheese, may comprise the articles of export. In that of manufacture, exclusive of the spinning of flax, and working wool into clothes for the inhabitants, there is a manufacture of spinning cotton, established by George Dempster of Dunnichen, Esq. and his partners, on his property of Skeeboll, on the shore of the frith of Dornoch, with a capital, originally, of L. 3000.

It is peculiar to this county, that all the specialities of the election laws, of importance, indispensible in every other district of this great empire, have ever been in total disregard. The vassals of subject superiors have always been allowed to vote, and to be elected commissioners for the county, and that also without being possessed either of the ordinary extent or valuation by law.

The minerals of this county, so far as discovered, are iron, lead, manganese, rock crystals, marble, and limestone.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Sutherlandshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English.		Number of Persons.
	Length	Breadth	
Assint	25	15	2395
Clynie	24	8	1643
Creich	34	12	1974
Dornoch	15	9	2362
Durness	15	13	1208
Eddyrachelis	12	10	1253
Far	30	14	2408
Golspy	10	3	1616
Kildonan	20	8	1440
Lairg	24	8	1209
Loth	14	1	1374
Roggar	10	10	2020
Tongue	11	10	1343

PARISHES.

CREICH stretches, like the county, almost the breadth of the island, about 40 miles from Dornoch to Assint. A little higher than where the boats ply on the highway from Tain to Dornoch, is the little village of Spinningdale, where cotton jennies are employed.

DORNOCH contains the county town, one of the meanest of the Scotish boroughs, although once the residence of the bishop

of Sutherland and Caithness; the ruins of the palace set off the burgh. Dornoch has no harbour, nor does its trade require one.

Golspy extends 8 miles along the northern shore of the Moray Frith, expanded there to an open sea. The village of Golspy is rather populous than neat.

Clyne extends 8 miles eastward from Golspy along the shore of the Moray Frith; it is distinguished into the lowland and highland districts; the tide flows a short way up the little river of Brora. Some flax is imported here, and dispersed over the country to be spun. Although coals have occasionally been dug about Brora, since the age of James VI. yet no extent of seam has been found. The lake of Brora is in the highland district; its artificial island, and the ruins of some ancient strong-holds, preserve the traditionary account of events, which were important in the days of other times.

Loth extends eastward from Clyne, along the coast of the Moray Frith. The coast is well cultivated. The river of Helmsdale passes through the parish; the tide flows up for a short space: there is a salmon fishery at the influx, and an old tower, said to have been the occasional residence of the bishops of Sutherland and Caithness.

Kildonan stretches along the banks of the river of Helmsdale, and upon the banks of a chain of lakes, from which it begins to flow.

Far is the most northerly parish on the west coast of Sutherland, skirting on the confines of the parish of Reay in Caithness: Strathyhead is the uttermost projection into the Atlantic, and Pochnaver, at the distance of 30 miles, on the borders of Kildonan, among the mountains, is the most distinguished object inland.

Tongue borders with Far on its western side, stretching about 12 miles along the coast, and extending backward beyond the habitations of men, into the mountains of the forest of Lord Reay, which, in one respect, is similar to Epping Forest, being almost destitute of wood; yet deer, to the number of 2000, as is supposed, are maintained in its mountains and in its vales.

Durness stretches from Tongue, along the shore, to Cape Wrath. Although this district be chiefly occupied in pasturage, yet it is not spread out in green meadows, and broad savannas, but the country is everywhere deformed by the rocky mountain, the sterile moor, and the dangerous brown morass. The cave of *Smo* is celebrated for its echo. Dun Dornadilla has been often described as the most entire of those round towers, supposed to be Nor-

wegian, to be seen in many places all over the western coast; they were constructed before the use of mortar was known in the north; they enclose an open circular area, and the accommodation may be conceived, as a vacuity carried round, in the middle of a pretty thick wall.

In Edrachylis, the coast from Strathyhead, in the parish of Far, to Cape Wrath, on the confines of Durness, may be described as parallel to the Arctic circle. At this tempestuous cape, where Edrachylis meets with Durness, the coast turns, so as to face the west, in the line of the shore of Ross-shire, parallel as it were to America, and the intervening island of Lewis.

Assint stretches from Edrachylis to the boundary of Sutherland with Ross, on the skirts of the parish of Lochbroom. The landscape exhibits a tempestuous ocean, roaring against the opposing headlands, and boiling in the deep recesses of the bays: On the land, an almost unbroken wilderness of elevated mountains, solitary vales, rocks, torrents, marshes, and lakes.

Lairg extends to the south-east from Assint; it spreads, in breadth, on both sides of Loch Shin, which is twenty miles long, and two in breadth. It discharges the river Shin to the frith of Dornoch, which, at the distance of a mile, forms a grand cataract of more than 20 feet of a fall. The grain of the parish, potatoes included, supports its inhabitants about 8 months. The pasturage is coarse; black cattle is the principal stock.

Rogart borders with Lairg towards the west, and with Golspy and Clyne on the eastern coast, near the head of the Little Ferry, and completes this survey of the county. The inhabited part is comprised in two valleys, separated by a rocky mountainous tract; even the cultivated land is everywhere incumbered with rock.

Roads.

The highway along the coast from Inverness to Wick has been already traced, p. 171. There is no other road practicable for a carriage. The tracts which lead from the ferry of Dornoch, by Loch Shin, and from Brora, and from Helmsdale to the western coast, are difficult to the people of the country, on their own horses, though accustomed to the bogs. To strangers, and to other horses, these paths are always dangerous, and oftentimes impassable. A foot

post makes a weekly journey from about Assint and Edrachylis to Tain, with the letters; he also carries back groceries, and occasionally a loaf, or a few biscuits. A similar communication is maintained between Tongue and Thurso.

The country roads at present going on, or recently finished in Sutherland, are, 1. *Dunrobin road*, from Golspy by Dunrobin Castle to the Ord of Caithness, in extent 21 miles 880 yards, quite passable, and nearly completed. 2. *Skibo road*, from Drumuie of Golspy to the ferry over the Dornoch Frith at Criech, in extent 16 miles 267 yards. This road commenced in December 1809. 3. *Tongue road*, from Criech on the Dornoch Frith to Tongue, on the north coast, 50 miles 550 yards. This road is advertised for contract in two lots, but, we believe, not yet begun.

A bridge, called *Bonar Bridge*, is immediately to be built over the Dornoch Frith, near Portenleik, one arch, waterway 150 feet. Another, called *Helmsdale Bridge*, over the river Helmsdale, is now pretty far advanced. It is to consist of two arches, each of 70 feet span.

Chief Seats.—*Dunrobin* and *Cyderhall*, Marchioness of Stafford.—*Tongue Castle*, Lord Reay.—*Emboll House*, Gordon, Esq.—*Skeeboll*, Dempster of Dunnichen, Esq—.*Strathy House* and *Hermidale*, Lord Hermidale.—*Gordon Bush*, Gordon, Esq.—*Clerkhill*, Gordon, Esq.—*Ribigill*, Forbes, Esq.—*Criech House*, Houston, Esq.—*Ospisdale*, Gilchrist, Esq.—*Shiness*, ———.

Table of Heights in Sutherlandshire.

None measured as far as known.

Ben Hope, in Lord Reay's forest, is said to be an English mile above the sea.

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

The county of Caithness is the most northerly county of Scotland; its general outline is triangular. The eastern side stretches from the Ord, on the confines of Sutherland, along the Moray Frith, to Duncans-bay-head, about 50 miles. The northern side, along the Pentland Frith and North Sea, in a right line to Sutherland on the west, measures 40 miles; and the land side, skirting with Sutherland, across to the Ord, measures also 40 miles. The southern quarter is mountainous; the Scaraven, Morven, and Maiden-pap, rival the altitude of their neighbours in Sutherland; but the value of ther mineralogy is not ascertained.

The rivers which they send forth, the Thurso, Wick, and Berrydale, do not roll down large volumes of water, but they are of great consideration in the value of the salmon they afford. Of the lakes, that of Watten only need be mentioned.

The country upon the whole is open; and though there are no very deep valleys, neither are there very extended uniform plains; on every side there is a general declivity to the shore, upon which Duncans-bay-head, and the Cape of Dunnet, distant from each other about 12 miles, rise over the Pentland Frith with most conspicuous elevation. Various monuments of antiquity show that Caithness has been inhabited from the most ancient times. The ruins of Castle Sinclair and of Gernego; the remains of old chapels, and the various rude monumental stones, supposed to have been erected to commemorate the fall of ancient warriors, all contribute to prove this. We may also remark, that the names of most places are of Danish origin. The air of Caithness is temperate, though in the latitude of 59, where the longest day is only 19 hours. The people are rather of low stature, of a quiet and peaceable disposition.

Black cattle is a prime article of commercial consideration; yet Caithness is an agricultural, rather than a grazing country. Clover and turnip are pretty broadly cultivated. The crops of grain are mostly limited to bear and oats, yet the quality of both is good, and the yearly export amounts to about 20,000 bolls. Besides the cattle and corn, kelp, salmon, cod, herring, with some butter and cheese, may comprise the exportation. At Thurso there is a bleachery, a tan-work, and a brewery.

In the House of Commons, Caithness is represented in each alternate Parliament, by the commissioner elected for the county of Bute, though wholly unconnected with Caithness.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Caithness-shire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English. Length.	Breadth.	Number of Persons.
Bower	7	3	1572
Canisbay	8	8	1986
Dunnet	10	4	1366
Halkirk	24	12	2545
Latheron	27	14	3612
Olrick	4	2	1127
Reay	17	9	1541
Thurso	—	—	3628
Watten	12	10	1246
Wick	17	9	3986

PARISHES.

BEGINNING at the northern extremity of this county, we find LATHERON, which stretches 24 miles along the shore of the Pentland Frith. The inn of Berrydale is a new clean house, with good accommodation; it is in a pretty vale, near a picturesque ruin. The shore is almost an uniform perpendicular rock; there are creeks at Berrydale, Dunbeath, Forse, and Clyth.

WICK extends from Latheron about 20 miles. The bay of Kees is an open sandy beach, for about three miles, considerably within the general line of the coast. The royal burgh is situated at the influx of the river, where a creek is formed, and where the pier, which is contracted for, will make the harbour commodious and safe. During the herring fishery, it appears crowded by about 40 vessels. Near Wick, on the shore, is the village of Staxigo, where a considerable proportion of the commerce of the county is carried on. The ruin of old Wick Castle is of unknown antiquity, yet the mortar used in the walls appears to be of the same kind with that of modern times. A new bridge has lately been built over the Wick, consisting of 3 arches, the water-way 156 feet. This parish exhibits its share of Pictish cairns, caves, and lakes.

WATTEN is an inland parish, upon the southern confines of Wick. The lake of Watten, stretching nearly 4 miles from the western limit of the parish, resigns its water by a short course to the river. This district, in many places sheltered by rising grounds from the sea, is well cultivated and fertile.

BOWER is an inland parish; a considerable proportion is fertile land, or natural meadow. From its Druid or Danish monuments, it may be inferred that the parish was inhabited from very remote antiquity.

CANISBAY, skirting with Bower on the south, extends 8 miles along the shore of the Pentland Frith, with which the line of the coast turns, facing to the north, which it continues to front onwards to Cape Wrath. The latitude of Duncansbay-head is 58 deg. 48 min. north. On its summit, an abyss opens downward to the level of the sea, with which it holds a subterraneous communication, similar to the Bullers of Buchan, but in a much grander style. The light-house, on a little rocky island, is opposite to the cape, at the entrance of the strait. St John's head, further to the west, is much distinguished by the breakers, called the *Merry Men of May*. This current is still for near an hour, both at the ebb and flow of tide. In its vicinity is found a species of coal, the indication perhaps of better at greater depth. In the brook of Stempster there is a spar, exhibiting a strong phosphoric quality.

DUNNET extends westward from Canisbay, to the termination of the Pentland Frith, which opens into the North Sea, between Holyhead in Orkney, and Dunnet-head, which claims the privilege of being as far north as John O'Groats. This headland is about 3 miles in length, and one in breadth, rising as a rude wall to the height of 400 feet from the sea, yet not strikingly elevated above the general level of the land. At its western end, the shore for 2 miles is a low sandy beach, the termination of a valley, which winds quite across the island, from the similar beach of Kees, in the parish of Wick, as if it might become a strait of the ocean, parallel to the Pentland Frith. This parish is well cultivated.

OLRICK extends westward along the shore from Dunnet; it is among the most fertile districts of the county. The operations of agriculture are spiritedly improving; fine crops of wheat increase the variety of the productions of the soil.

THURSO extends westward from Olrick upon the shore of the ocean; an open bay receives the river Thurso, into which the tide flows but a little way. The town, boasting of a high antiquity, is situated on a plain, terminating between the river and the sea; though irregularly built, it is populous, busy, and thriving. It ex-

hibits many showy buildings; a handsome bridge of three arches opens its communication with the country on the east. The town is a burgh of barony; its magistrates are commissioned by Sir John Sinclair, the superior. Thurso Castle, his family seat, is in the environs; an extensive tract of fertile, well cultivated land, spreads out everywhere around the town. The most striking object is a turreted monument, on the summit of a green distant hill, built over the grave of Harold, the Earl of Caithness, in ancient times.

HALLKIRK is an extensive district; it skirts along the parishes of Bower, Watten, and Latheron, and is bounded by Kildonan, in the county of Sutherland. It comprehends the source of the river Thurso, and the greater part of its course; it is both a corn and a grazing country: There are several ruins of ancient castles; two are said to have been religious establishments. One bears the name of Hospital. Brandwell was the principal seat of the ancient Earls of Caithness, now the property of Sir John Sinclair.

REAY spreads westward from the confines of Hallkirk and Thurso, to the parish of Far in Sutherland, completing this survey of the county of Caithness. Two of the streams afford salmon, the sea great variety of fish, and the land is well stocked with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep.

ROADS.

THE roads in this county have been described under Cromarty and Ross. Three new county roads of considerable extent are now going on in Caithness, viz. *Drumholliston road*, from Thurso westward to Drumholliston, in extent 14 miles 1,206 yards; *Dunbeath road*, from the Ord of Caithness to Wick Bridge, in extent 34 miles 890 yards; and *Thurso road*, from Wick to Thurso, 20 miles 475 yards.

CHIEF SEATS.—*Barogill Castle*, the Earl of Caithness.—*Thurso Castle*, Sir John Sinclair, Bart.—*Dunbeath Castle* and *Freswick*, Sinclair, Esq.—*Murkle*, Sinclair, Bart.—*Lybster*, Sinclair, Esq.—*Duiran*, Sinclair Worth, Esq.—*Auchnagaill*, Sinclair, Esq.—*Barrock*, Sinclair, Esq.—*Forse*, Sinclair, Esq.—*Castlehill*, Trail, Esq.—*Nottingham*, Sutherland, Esq.—*Hempriggs* and *Akergill*, Dunbar,

Bart.—*Saweeny*, Gordon, Esq.—*Watten House*, Anstruther, Bart.—*Hopewell*, Brodie, Esq.—*Brabster*, Sutherland, Esq.—*Bighouse*, M'Kay, Esq.—*Sandside*, Innes, Esq.—*Banniskirk*, Williamson, Esq.—*Olrick*, Smith, Esq.—*Thura*, Taylor, Esq.—*Pennyland*, Thriepland, Esq.—*Stempster*, Henderson, Esq.—*Scuthel*, Horne, Esq. W. S.—*Standstill*, Horne, Esq.

Table of Heights in the County of Caithness.

			Feet above the Sea.
Ord of Caithness	-	-	1250
Pap of Caithness	-	-	1299

ISLANDS.

ORKNEY ISLANDS.

These islands, the *Orcades* of the ancients, are separated from the main land by a frith only 10 miles broad. They are about 30 in number, divided into 18 parishes, and containing 24,000 inhabitants. Many of them, however, are small and uninhabited.

The largest, Pomona, or Mainland, is 35 miles long, and 9 broad, containing 9 parishes, and 4 excellent harbours. The next in size are Ronaldsay, Swinna, Flota, Stronsay, Sanda, &c. The currents and tides flowing between these islands are extremely rapid and dangerous.

The Wells of Swinna are two whirlpools, which are counted very dangerous to mariners, especially in a calm. They are said to avoid them by throwing out a barrel, or some bulky substance, which counteracts the force of the eddy, till the vessel has time to pass. In general these islands are hilly and rocky; the air is moist, but snow does not lie long. There is scarce a tree or shrub to be seen, though large trunks of oak are frequently dug up in the marshes. There are no large rivers in the Orkneys, but they are well watered by lakes and rivulets. They rear abundance of small horses, black cattle, sheep, and swine.

The sheep in all the islands are remarkably prolific, having in general two and often three at a birth. The hogs are small, with bristly round backs, and feed at large in the fields. All sorts of provisions are remarkably cheap.

In general they are much distressed for want of fuel: the farms are small, 20 acres of arable land being thought a large one. Their husbandry is extremely bad, they have no rotation of crops, but oats and bear in alternate succession. Some spots have yielded crops of bear yearly without a change for 50 years. A small spot

now of each farm is planted with potatoes. The single-stilted plough is that in almost universal use.

The usual game found in the Highlands is also found here.

The common people are said to be much addicted to superstitious rites; in particular, interpreting dreams and omens, and believing in the force of charms.

Their only weights are two steelyards, called *pundlar* and *bismar*, both very troublesome and incorrect. The general language is the English.

The isles of Orkney and Shetland compose one stewartry, and send one member to Parliament. The Earl of Morton is hereditary Stewart and Justiciary. Kirkwall, the chief town, contains about 2000 inhabitants, and has a good harbour. Stromness is a thriving village, 12 miles distant from Kirkwall, containing about 1400 inhabitants. Some ship-building is carried on here; also the manufactures of stockings and of linen yarn. The trade of the Orkneys is the supplying ships on the northern voyage with fresh provisions. They also export annually great numbers of horses, black cattle, swine, and sheep. The herring fishery is also a source of great wealth, which they send to different quarters, as also oil, and other fish.

The Cathedral of St Magnus, at Kirkwall, is a large Gothic pile, built about the year 1140. Opposite to it stood the King's Castle of Kirkwall, now a complete ruin; almost adjoining stands the Bishop's Palace, also a ruin. The Dwarfic Stone, at the Wart Hill of Hoy, and many other similar monuments, are accounted vestiges of Druidism. There is limestone in various places, but it is not much used as a manure; this may be owing to the scarcity of fuel to burn it. There is abundance of free-stone. About the year 1755, a lead mine was wrought by an English company in the village of Stromness, but it has never been attempted since. The highest hill is on the north point of the Mainland, called Rona's hill; it is 3944 feet above the level of the sea, on which there are the remains of several towers and watch-houses.

Next to Mainland in importance is South Ronaldsay, one of the most southerly of these islands; it is 6 miles long, and 3 broad, in which there are two parishes, and 1615 inhabitants. The soil is thin, but not unproductive. Fishing and making kelp are the chief sources of wealth.

Burray is 4 miles long, and one broad, occupied chiefly in pasture; it contains 380 inhabitants, whose principal occupation is fishing.

Hoy is a pretty large island, situated to the west of South Ronaldsay. Some of its hills rise to a considerable elevation. It is, however, very barren and rocky. Some veins of lead have been discovered here. The extra produce of this island is carried to Kirkwall, to assist in victualling the ships that touch there.

Graemsay is about 1½ miles long, and one mile in breadth, containing 35 families, or 160 persons, who possess very small farms. The land-rent is about L. 160 Sterling per annum.

Shapinshay lies about a mile to the east of Pomona, or Mainland, and measures in length 7, and, where broadest, 5 miles, containing 700 persons. It feeds about 1500 sheep, 800 black cattle, and 250 horses. About 80 fishing boats belong to this island, from which much of the revenue of the inhabitants arises.

Stronsay is computed to be 5 miles long, and nearly the same in breadth; it contains about 900 persons. It is much intersected with bays. A ridge of high ground, covered with heath, runs from one end to the other; the corn-fields lie along the skirts of the island. Papay Stronsay is nearly 3 miles in circumference; it is not inhabited, but cultivated by persons residing in Stronsay. It is very fertile, and, under good management, might be made one continued corn-field.

Eday is computed to be 5 miles long, and 1½ broad, containing 600 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of hills of a moderate height, and mostly covered with heather, but the lower parts yield good grass for pasturage.

The two islands of Westray lie about 20 miles distant from Kirkwall. The largest of the two is 10 miles long and 7 broad. A ridge of hills of a considerable height runs across the western extremity; a very small part is under cultivation. Papay Westray lies to the north of the former, separated by a ferry between 2 and 3 miles over. It is of an oval form, 4 miles in length, and one in breadth where broadest. It is very fertile, and a greater proportion of it in culture than of any of the other islands. The number of inhabitants on the two islands is 1630.

Sandy is 12 miles long, and from 1 to 3 in breadth. Its form is very irregular, having many extended points and indented bays. The number of inhabitants is 1772. This island is low and flat, and subject to inundations of the sea. The soil is light and sandy, but produces pretty good crops of bear, oats, and potatoes. A great quantity of kelp is made on this island.

Near it lies North Ronaldsay, two miles long and one broad, containing about 410 inhabitants. It is also low and flat. Sand-

stone and coarse slate are the only minerals discovered in these two islands.

MICKLE RHOE is 24 miles in circumference, and contains 14 families; on the east it is cultivated, but the inner parts are hills covered with heath.

ROUSAY is about 7 miles of a continued range of hills. It is considered as healthful, and the soil is good. It contains 770 inhabitants.

ENGLISHAY is a pleasant low-lying island, with a small Gothic church at the west end. The soil is good, but ill cultivated. The number of inhabitants is 210.

WEIR ISLAND is a small low-lying island, of a tolerably good soil, badly cultivated. Its shore is much frequented by seals. The number of inhabitants is 65.

INHALLOW ISLAND is very small, but pleasantly situated. It has also a good soil, but very negligently cultivated. The number of inhabitants upon it is 25.

In Hoy and Graemsay there is every appearance of a rich mine of lead ore. From a ton which was wrought, there was an yield of 46 ounces of silver. Both lead and iron also appear in Sandwick and Stromness.

SHETLAND OR ZETLAND ISLANDS.

THESE lie a considerable way to the northward of the Orkney Islands, and with them send a member to Parliament. The same observations, as to the original possessors, that were made with regard to Orkney, apply to Shetland. The inhabited islands are 33 in number, of which the principal is *Mainland*.

The inhabitants of the Zetland Islands, who amount to 20,000, are a stout, well made, comely people. The lower ranks have a swarthy complexion; they are a hardy, robust, and laborious race, and hospitable to strangers; their language is the English. The only manufacture is a little linen, and a strong blackish woollen cloth for their own use, and worsted stockings, some of which are of a fine quality and texture. Besides sheep, they have a great quanti-

ty of black cattle, which are rather larger in their size than those of Orkney, and a hardy breed of small horses; they have likewise a small breed of swine, the flesh of which is esteemed very delicious. There are no goats, hares, or foxes, and in general no wild or venomous creatures of any kind, on these islands. Provisions are cheap here, as in Orkney. Lerwick is the chief town; near it is Bressay Sound, which the Dutch fishers used to frequent, to the number of 500 busses annually.

Though there are no trees, and hardly any shrubs, except juniper, yet tradition says, that this country was formerly overgrown with woods; in confirmation of this trees of a considerable size are occasionally dug up from the mosses at a great depth. No mines have been hitherto wrought, though there are, in many places, visible appearances of several kinds of metal, particularly of iron, copper, lead, and silver. From some of the Islands, beautiful specimens of Jasper have been brought, its colour chiefly black and green; also rock crystal, garnets and spars.

Mainland extends in length, from north to south, about 60 miles, and is in some places 20 broad, though in others not more than 2. The interior of Mainland is for the most part mountainous, and the soil is moorish and boggy. Near the coast, there are sometimes for miles together flat pleasant spots, very fertile both in pasture and corn; but the great occupation of the inhabitants is fishing. The corn they grow is chiefly bear, with some oats. There is no wood nor coal on this island, but there is plenty of heath and peat. There are no rivers, but they are well supplied in water by numerous springs and burns, or small rivulets.

Fair Isle lies about half way between Orkney and Shetland; it rises into three promontories, encompassed with lofty rocks, and is every where inaccessible except upon the south-east. It is upwards of 3 miles long, and 2 broad, and contains 220 inhabitants. On the south-east extremity, the rock rises to a prodigious height, (480 feet), and has a most magnificent appearance. The island feeds 400 sheep, and 200 black cattle: the cultivated ground produces tolerably good crops, and its shores are well supplied with fish of various kinds.

Bressay is about 4 miles long, and 2 broad; it contains 590 inhabitants. The ground is mostly in pasture, and the inhabitants all fishers.

Yell is one of the most northerly of the Shetland Isles; its length is 20, and its breadth 10 miles; it contains 1876 persons. It is barren and rugged, except on the borders, where a sort of

cultivation takes place. Fishing and rearing a few black cattle are almost their only employments.

FETLAR is 4 miles long, and 3½ broad; it consists mostly of a rich black loam, and some sand. This island is remarkable for the mineral springs in it, chiefly chalybeate. Near the loch of Fetlar, specimens of very rich bog iron have been found, and vast quantities of iron are found in the sand of the loch. Specimens of copper and of plumbago have also been got here. There is also found in this island asbestus, garnets, rock crystal, and vast quantities of fuller's earth, and some veins of limestone.

NESTLING, LUNNESTING, and WHALSAY, contain about 1450 inhabitants, who chiefly subsist by fishing. A considerable way to the west of these lie a cluster of detached islands, called Skerries, which contain about 70 inhabitants, who are all fishers also. It has been observed by mariners, that the compass reels, or becomes very unsteady, as they approach the island of Whalsay.

UNST is the most northern of the Shetland islands; in length it extends 8 computed miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; it lies in latitude 61°. 12′, and contains nearly 200 inhabitants. Its surface is diversified with moderately rising grounds, and extensive valleys; it is intersected by no rivers, but has a good many fresh-water lochs, the scenery on whose banks is not unpleasant. The sea coast is broken, and indented by many bays and creeks; and exhibits a number of curious coves. Unst abounds in ironstone, which, however, has not been applied to any useful purpose. This island also affords rock-crystal of a very pure quality, and several garnets have been picked up lately, of a very good size, and fine lustre; also spars of different colours. The sponge, the alga marina, and a variety of corals, are found on the coasts of this island. It also contains sandstone, slate, limestone, and marl. From various indications, there can be little doubt of finding coal here, were proper trials made.

The remaining islands are small, and nothing distinctive occurs regarding them.

HEBUDÆ, OR WESTERN ISLES.

LEWIS (Ross-shire) is one of the largest of the Hebrides, extending from north to south about 60 miles, and 13 in breadth. It consists of a number of Isles and rocks parted by the sea into two

divisions, called Lewis and Harris; great part is low and marshy and covered with lochs; and a great part covered with heath. Cod, ling, and herrings are caught in plenty on the coast, and the bay affords plenty of shell-fish. Corals and corallines are found on the coast. The inhabitants of this island are somewhat different from those of the other islands; they are taller, and of a fairer and more sanguine complexion. The number of inhabitants is 4645. The air is extremely moist, and the climate rainy. In the parish of Barvas there is a huge stone called the *Thrushel*, above 20 feet high, and nearly as many broad: on the north side of Loch Carlvay there are similar stones 12 feet high, and many such throughout the island; but the most remarkable piece of antiquity of the kind is a clump of pyramidal stones near the village of Classerness, 39 in number, from 6 to 7 feet in height. They are all supposed to be the erections of the Druids. There is no timber in the island. Lewis is divided into two parishes, Barvas and Stornoway: Stornoway is the chief town, and has a very excellent and well frequented harbour, where vessels of every description may anchor: the chief attention of the inhabitants is directed to the fishings on the coast, particularly of herrings.

Harris Islands (Inverness-shire) have been originally part of Lewis, being only separated, by a narrow sound, in part dry. Of these four are inhabited, viz. Berneray, Pabby, Calligray, and Ensay. The names of these, and of almost all the islands about Harris, are supposed to be of Danish origin. Their general appearance is either flat, or gently sloping from a little elevation in the middle. *Berneray*, lying about a mile north of Uist, is a beautiful and fertile island, and about 4 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth. Its north-west side is much damaged by the breaking of sand banks. *Pabby* lies about a league north-west of Berneray, is of a conical appearance, and rises to a peak considerably higher than any part of the other islands in the Sound. Its greatest diameter may measure about 2¼ miles. This island was once the granary of Harris, but it has lost much of its fertility by the encroachment of the sand drift, which now covers its south-east side, exhibiting a very desolate appearance. The south-west side is verdant and well cultivated. The north-west side, exposed to the Atlantic, yields little or no vegetation, the spray of the sea in stormy weather washing over it. Within 1½ leagues east from Berneray lie the islands of Calligray and Ensay, separated from each other by a narrow sound, called Caalas Scaire, through which the tide passes with the most impetuous current known about these coasts. These islands lie in a line from south to north, along the south-west end of Harris.

The intermediate opening is commonly called the Sound of Harris, and is mostly frequented by shipping. *Calligray* is about two miles long, and one mile broad. The south end is a deep moss, and for the most part uncultivated; the north end, a sandy soil, well cultivated. To the northward of this island lies *Ensay*, in size and shape nearly the same as Calligray, being verdant all over, and having a good soil well cultivated.

North Uist (Inverness-shire) is 20 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad, and contains about 3200 inhabitants. Around the north and west coast it is pretty level; for a mile and a half inland it rises to hills, but these are of no great height; they are however moorish, naked, and barren. Some barley and oats are produced, but the principal object of attention is making of *Kelp*, upon which their rental almost solely depends. The breed of horses, though small, is also of some importance, as they export a great number. The whole produces to Lord M'Donald, who is sole proprietor, about L. 2100 annually. No trees are now to be seen, though it had formerly been clothed with wood, which appears from the roots and trunks dug up from the mosses.

Benbecula (Inverness-shire), which lies between the two Uists, measures about 4 miles each way. It is pretty flat; the east part is arable; and on the east coast there is a good bay for anchorage. There are several fresh water lakes in it, and some Duns, or Danish forts.

South Uist (Inverness-shire), separated from Benbecula by a narrow arm of the sea, is about 40 miles long, and from 9 to 12 broad, containing 3450 inhabitants. The staple commodity is kelp, though some bear, oats, and rye, are raised. This island also affords pasture for 7000 sheep and 800 horses, besides black cattle. Some remains of Danish forts are to be seen. It is the property of M'Donald of Clanronald, and of Boisdale.

Barry or Barra (Inverness-shire) is about 12 measured miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; it is annexed to the county of Inverness, alongst with several smaller islands, as Watersay, Dabay, &c. called the Bishops Isles, which surround it, most of which are inhabited; the whole contain about 1600 persons. Both barley and oats are reared, but the chief attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, and manufacturing of kelp. There are several Danish forts called Duns in this island. It has a pretty good harbour, and there is an excellent fishing on the coast, particularly of cod. On the whole, this island has a mountainous and barren appearance.

Skye (Inverness-shire), one of the greatest of the western islands, belongs politically to Inverness-shire. According to Pennant, it is

60 miles in length, and nearly as many in breadth; containing 16,000 inhabitants. It is divided chiefly between two proprietors, the Laird of M'Leod and Lord M'Donald, whose ancestor was M'Donald, Lord of the Isles. Skye is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, but which, at the Ferry of Glenelg, is nearly half a mile broad. The surface of this island is roughened with hills and mountains, some of which carry snow on their tops till midsummer. Between the hills and mountains there are fertile glens and valleys to be met with. The sea-coast, in general, is pretty flat, and capable of culture, particularly in Kilmuir, where the soil carries good crops. The island is well watered with a number of rivers, about 30 of which afford salmon. The horse muscle, in which pearls are bred, has been found in the rivers Kilmartin and Ord. There are also a number of fresh-water lakes well stored with trout and eel. At the northern extremity of a ridge of mountains, which terminates in the parish of Kilmuir, there is a very remarkable valley, which surprises the visitor. It is quite surrounded by rugged hills, excepting at two or three narrow passes known only to the inhabitants; all of a sudden the stranger is introduced into an area wherein 4000 cattle may pasture. In times of confusion it was used as a safe retreat and lurking-place, both for men and cattle. Skye has long been noted for a small breed of cattle. The sheep pastured here are very considerable. The wild birds are such as are common over the west of Scotland. They are troubled with a small spotted black and white serpent, whose bite is very poisonous. The inhabitants are a strong, healthy, and very hardy race. They are sober, hospitable, and peaceable, with a considerable acuteness of understanding. There are seven clergymen in the island, and all the inhabitants are Protestants. They speak the language, and observe the customs common to the inhabitants of the Hebrides. The manufacture of kelp is a very considerable article of gain. At the two annual fairs held at Portree, a very considerable quantity of black cattle are sold. In Skye there are many ruins of Danish forts; and watch towers; the forts are all termed Duns, as Dunvegan. Here are also a variety of Druidical temples and cairns. Though the only remaining wood in the island is to be found in the parish of Sleat, yet it appears once to have been all covered, from the numberless trees found in the mosses. Valuable minerals of different kinds have been discovered in this island, but none ever wrought to any advantage. In the parish of Strath there is plenty of limestone and marl, also fine veins of marble. Lead and iron ores have been found also in various places. Coal has also been found on Lord M'Donald's property, but the

working of it has not been successful. Near the village of Sartle, fine variegated pebbles are found: and in the neighbourhood of Loch Fullart there are fine agates to be picked up in the bed of the rivulets. Crystal, of various colours, is found in different places; and red and white coral abounds on the south and west coast.

Raasay and Ronay (Inverness-shire) lie between the mainland and the east side of Skye. Raasay measures 12 miles in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth. Ronay is only 6 long, and 2½ broad. The vestiges of several Danish forts are pointed out, and some large caves, which deserve a visit; from one of them a number of Stalactites are suspended.

Canna lies 6 miles west from Rum, and is computed to be 4 miles long, and 1 broad; it contains 300 inhabitants. The surface is pretty hilly, and partly low ground: the hills afford pasture, and the valleys yield tolerably good crops. The black cattle are of a larger size than those of the other islands. Canna is molested with rats. Cod and ling are caught in great quantities on the coast. This island belongs to M'Donald of Clanronald. The rental is about L. 240 Sterling.

Rum lies about 7 miles west from Eigg; it measures 8 miles both ways, and contains 450 inhabitants. It is in general hilly, mountainous, and rocky. There is a considerable number of native sheep in this island; they are of a small size, their flesh is delicious, and their wool soft and valuable. Very beautiful pebbles, which admit of a fine polish, are got upon the shore. This island belongs to M'Lean of Coll. The rental is upwards of L. 800 Sterling.

A cluster of 4 islands, Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Muck, have been called the parish of Small Isles; Eigg is politically annexed to the shire of Inverness, the other 3 to the county of Argyll. Eigg is between 6 and 7 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; it contains 500 inhabitants. Through the middle of it there is a glen or hollow, but it is principally hilly and rocky. This island belongs to M'Donald of Clanronald. The rental is L. 344 Sterling.

Muck lies 4 miles west of Eigg; it measures 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, and contains 200 inhabitants. The surface is pretty level, except one hill of no great height, and the soil is in general good. There are no sheep in this island, but the black cattle thrive well. The coast affords a good fishery of cod and ling. A considerable quantity of oil is extracted from the liver of the sunfish, which is sold annually to the Glasgow merchants. This island belongs principally to M'Donald of Clanronald. The rental, exclusive of kelp, is about L. 252 per annum.

St Kilda, the most westerly island of Great Britain, is mostly a

barren rock. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and catching wild fowl. They are said to be very dexterous in these arts, particularly in catching the fowls, and robbing their nests of their young; for which purpose they are suspended by ropes from the summits of these precipitous cliffs, at the hazard of their lives. They pay their rents by the sale of the feathers of these fowls. The natives are a simple inoffensive race, passionately fond of music. Their musical airs are simple and plaintive; their songs are replete with sentiment, that would do honour to a more polished people. They are remarkable for their hospitality and attention to strangers.

Coll (Argyllshire) measures 14 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and contains 1650 inhabitants. The coast is rugged and bold; and, though pretty low, not above a sixteenth part is arable, rocky and rugged; but it is excellent for rearing cattle. It contains about 48 small lochs, many of which abound in trout. About one-third of this island belongs to the Duke of Argyll; the other two-thirds, being the middle, is the property of M'Lean of Coll. There is a lead mine at Crossapool, which was worked some time ago.

Tyrie (Argyllshire) is 11 miles long and 2 broad, and has 2420 inhabitants. The coast is mostly rocky, intersected with fine bays. Nearly one-half of the island is arable, the soil mostly sandy. The surface is diversified with five or six green hills, which rise to 200 or 300 feet above the level of the sea, and with no fewer than 24 lochs. Owing to the great abundance of eels, no trouts can live in these lochs. Though Tyrie be surrounded with excellent fishing banks, yet the inhabitants are so lazy and indolent, that no attention is paid to the fishing. The whole is the property of the Duke of Argyll. The minerals are whinstone and granite; a peculiar species of marble abounds here; it is very hard, and takes a fine polish. It is of various colours, and is now come into pretty general use for inside ornaments in houses. It is said that Raspe found specimens of wolfram in this island.

Mull is about 25 miles long, and as much in breadth, consisting of three parishes. In general, it is rocky and barren, not producing a sufficient quantity of corn for the inhabitants, who amount to 6280. A considerable number of cattle are annually exported, which, with fish, and a quantity of kelp, are the only article of commerce that it produces. The soil is a light reddish earth mixed with moss, and very unproductive. The only village is Tobermory, near the northern point, where a fishing situation has been erected. There are several fresh water lakes in it, well stored with trout. The ruins of several ancient castles are to be seen in this island. The climate is

very rainy, and the coast is subjected to severe gales and squalls of wind. The highest mountain is called Beinnmore, but it has never been measured. In many parts of the coast, basaltic pillars, like those of Staffa, are to be seen, but neither so large, so regular, nor so elegant. Limestone abounds in this island; and a marble quarry was opened some years ago, under the patronage of the late Duke of Argyll, in the neighbouring island of I, but has been given up; several attempts have been made to work the coal of this island, but they have all failed. Two seams have been discovered, one 8 feet, and another 18 inches thick. Sandstone of a very superior quality, whinstone, and granite abound. Fine pebbles are got upon the shore.

On the mountain of Benenich or Bein-a-nunich, there is one of the most uncommon productions to be met with, a zeolite, or silex impregnated with petroleum; this is a very singular combination, and not, so far as we know, described by any naturalist. The granite cliffs here show every form of stratification.

The *Cave of M'Donald* is a very remarkable object. It lies on the west side of the island, and is perhaps the largest and finest in Scotland; the roof is 80 feet in height, with a proportional width.

Here may be seen a seam of coal under basaltes. In Hesse, coal is found to lie over basaltes, but nowhere else, it is believed, has that stone been found incumbent upon coal. This is a strong proof that lava and basaltes are different in kind, and that basaltes is not a volcanic production.

At Balphetrish there is a famous *ringing stone*. Its dimensions are 7 feet by 6 square, and 4½ feet thick. It is of a dull grey colour, very hard and compact, and totally different from the surrounding rocks. It is evidently spotted with stars of black mica. Its hardness is so great, that it is not possible, with a common hammer, to break off even the smallest bit. It is not intersected by any vein or cutter. Its solidity and equal texture must account for the clear metallic sound; for when struck on any place with a stone or hammer, it sounds or rings like brass or cast iron. It has for ages past excited the admiration of the common people. The old castle of Dowart was once the family-residence of the M'Leans of Mull.

STAFFA, about a mile long, and one half of that in breadth, is composed wholly of basaltic pillars; the pillars are of 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 sides, but the most prevalent are those of 6 or 7 sides. The diameter of these cones is from one to 4½ feet; the surfaces are rough and full of cracks in all directions. The magnificence of their appearance, on the north-west side of the island, is past all description. The stone is a coarse kind of basaltes, very similar to that of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. On the north-east is

Fingal's Cave a very stupendous opening in the rock. The length is 250 feet, and the opening at the mouth 53 feet, and at the farther end 20 feet, and the height of the arch over the entrance is 117 feet.

Iona, or Icolm-Kill, is a small island, remarkable for its monastic edifices and royal sepulchres, as well as for some minerals found upon it. It is 3 miles long and one broad; the coast side is mostly flat, the middle rises into small hills; the west side is very barren and rocky. There is only one village upon it, consisting of about 60 mean houses. This island, says Dr Johnson, "was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." Iona, in Hebrew, signifies a *dove*, in allusion to St Columba, who landed here in 565. After his death the island retained his name, and was called Ycolmb-cill, or Columb's Cell, now Icolm Kill, or the island of Columba. Not far from the village are the ruins of a nunnery, dedicated to St Oran, and founded by Columba. The east roof of the church is still entire. On the floor is the tomb of the last prioress, with an inscription. Reilig Ouran, or the burying-place of Oran, is the large enclosure where the Kings of Scotland, Ireland, and of the Isles, and their descendants, were buried, in three several chapels, containing, as the chronicle says, the remains of the 48 Scotish monarchs, from Fergus II. to Macbeth, and inscribed, 'Tumulus Regum Scotiæ.' The next was inscribed, 'Tumulus Regum Hiberniæ, and contained 4 Irish monarchs. The third, 'Tumulus Regum Norwegiæ,' and contained the remains of 8 Norwegian princes or viceroys. All, however, that Mr Pennant seems to have discovered, were only slight remains built in a ridged form, and arched within, but the inscriptions lost. These were called the Ridge of Kings. The place is in a manner filled with grave-stones, but so overgrown with weeds, that few or none can be seen. Perhaps a belief in the following ancient prophecy, as translated by Dr Smith, may have induced these princes to prefer this place as a receptacle of their remains.

"Seven years before that awful day,
When time shall be no more,
A watery deluge will o'ersweep
Hibernia's mossy shore.

"The green-clad Isla, too, shall sink,
While, with the great and good,
Columba's happy isle will rear
Her towers above the flood."

A little north of the enclosures stands the cathedral, built in the form of a cross, 115 feet by 23, transept 70 feet; the pillars of the choir have their capitals charged with scripture pieces. Most of the walls are built of granite. In the churchyard is a fine cross of a single piece of granite, 14 feet high, 22 broad, and 10 inches thick. This see was endowed with 18 islands. In former times Icolm Kill was also the place where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable old manuscripts, were kept. Most of them were supposed to have been destroyed at the Reformation, but many, it is said, were carried to the Scotish College at Douay in France. The inhabitants have still a superstitious notion, that Iona will be restored to its former importance and grandeur, and quote a prophecy of St Columba to that effect. This once illustrious seat of learning and piety has now no school for education, no temple for worship, and no instructor for religion, unless visited by the parish-minister from another island.

The minerals are a beautiful yellow serpentine. There is also a cave in the south point of the island, formed out of snow white marble; so that the altar of St Columba was probably made of marble raised at the saint's own door, and not brought from Italy, as has been supposed. Some of this marble is spotted with green and black spots, and is very beautiful, but rather too hard for a common tool. The green smooth nodules of steatites, called Icolm-Kill pebbles, are found nowhere else in the islands, or in Great Britain. On this island Mr Raspe found a small vein of coal. Near to it he saw loose rocks of brownish flint and green jasper, with appearances of efflorescence of copper.

Colonsay and Oronsay may be considered as only one island. It is flat in comparison of Jura; there is, however, a considerable number of rugged hills covered with heath in it. It has about 3000 acres of arable land, and contains about 720 inhabitants. The walls of the Priory of Oronsay are still standing, which, next to Icolm Kill, is one of the finest religious monuments of antiquity in the Hebrides. Great quantities of coral are got on the shore.

Jura (Argyllshire), lying opposite to Knapdale in Argyllshire, is 30 miles long and 7 broad; it contains about 930 inhabitants. Jura is the most rugged of all the Hebrides, being composed chiefly of vast naked mountains; of these the Paps of Jura, so called from their shape, are the most remarkable; from the top of the highest, called Bienn-an-Oir, or the mountain of gold, there is a most extensive prospect. The top is 2420 feet above the level of the sea;

the other was measured by Sir Joseph Banks, who makes its height 2359. The appearance of the whole island is very romantic, and calculated to raise sublime and grand emotions in the mind of the traveller. There is manganese and ironstone found in this island; also slates, and sand very fit for the glass-maker.

The small islands to the north of Jura are GIGHA and CARA. These two islands form the southern district of Cantyre, from which they are separated by a channel 3½ miles broad. Gigha is 7 miles long and 2½ broad. Cara lies 1½ miles south of Gigha, and is one mile long, and half a mile broad. Both islands are low, having few hills, and those hardly so high as the arable land on the opposite coast of Cantyre. In both, the soil is fertile, vegetation quick, and the air healthful. The number of inhabitants upon them is 620. The want of wood for shelter on these islands is much felt. The minerals are whinstone and flagstone; on Cara there is limestone. There are several curious caves amongst the rocks on the coast.

ILA, or ILAY, one of the western islands, separated from Jura by a narrow channel, extends from north to south 28 miles, from east to west 18. It consists of three parishes; the number of inhabitants is between 7000 and 8000. On the east it is very mountainous, the south part is pretty flat and cultivated. The only harbour is Lochdale, near the north end of the island. There are several rivers and lakes well stored with trout, eels, and salmon. In the north is Loch Finlagan, about three miles in circuit, having a small islet in the middle. This island labours under the disadvantage of a great scarcity of wood. Here the Lord of the Isles, M'Donald, once resided in all the pomp of royalty; his mansion is now in ruins. The stone used for the ceremony of anointing these chieftains to their high office, by the Bishop of Argyll, still exists. His dominions, about the year 1580, consisted of Ila, Jura, Knapdale, and Cantyre. A considerable quantity of flax is raised here, which is spun by the women, and sold in that state. There are lead mines worked in three different places, and abundance of limestone in this island. Mr Campbell of Shawfield is proprietor of the whole island. On the forfeiture of the M'Donalds, this island, with Jura, was made over to Campbell of Calder, then a favourite at court. Campbell sold them to Shawfield for L. 12,000, which will probably soon be the yearly rent of them. It is remarked, that the inhabitants of this island have a great turn for music, numbers being performers on the violin as well as on the bagpipe. They are fond of dancing, and have a natural air and

gracefulness in the dance, peculiar to themselves. They are contented, and hospitable to strangers; Gaelic is the general language.

ARRAN measures 23 miles in length, and contains about 6000 inhabitants; it is mountainous and hilly, containing a great number of lochs, several of which produce good salmon. Goatfield, one of the highest hills, is 1840 feet above the level of the sea, upon which Cairngorum stones are found. The climate is severe during winter. The inhabitants speak the Erse language, but the ancient habit is entirely laid aside. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal, and during winter some dried mutton or goat is added to their hard fare. The women manufacture the wool for the clothing of their families; they plant the potatoes, and dress and spin the flax. They make butter for exportation, and cheese for their own use. There are two parishes in the island, Kilbride and Kilmorie. In Kilbride there are strong appearances of coal, which would be of great advantage to this district. There is sandstone, limestone, slate, and marble, in plenty. There are several remarkable natural caves; the most noted is that on the west, opposite to Campbelltown, called the *King's Cave*, because it afforded shelter to Robert Bruce before he defeated Baliol, and ascended the throne of Scotland. It is 120 feet long, and 60 feet high, and 48 wide. There are several antique figures cut out upon the rock. The yearly rental of Arran is L. 3500 Sterling. The Duke of Hamilton is proprietor of the whole island, excepting a few small farms.

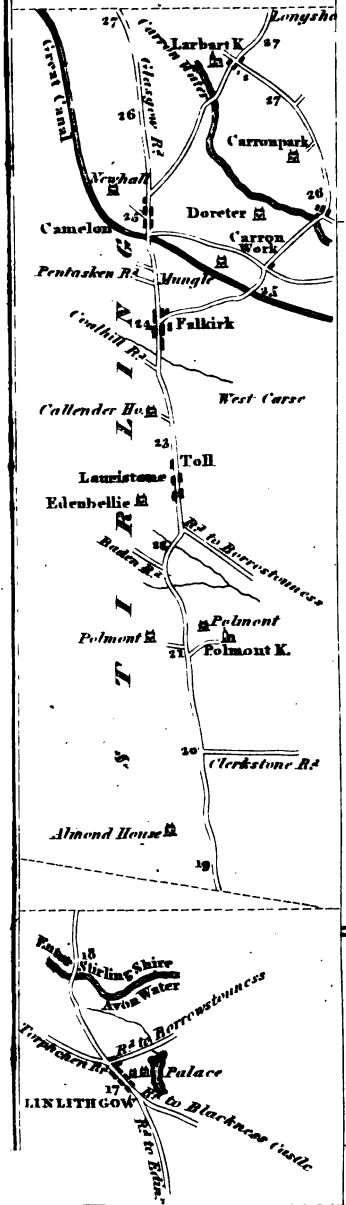
In this island there is a large stratum of stony matter, which seems to have run down the hill in a liquid form or lava. It is a blackish green vitreous stone, which breaks and splits lengthwise. It scratches glass, but does not strike fire with steel. Its chemical properties deserve to be investigated.

The island of BUTE, together with Arran, the greater and lesser Cumbraes, and Inchmarnoch, compose the county of Bute, and, alternately with Caithness, send a member to Parliament. The island of Bute is separated from Cowal, a district of Argyllshire, only by a narrow channel. In length it is about 18 miles, and where broadest about 5. The number of inhabitants is 4750. The north quarter is rocky and barren, but the south parts are tolerably fertile. Rothesay is a royal burgh. The castle here, now a ruin, used sometimes to be a residence of the kings of Scotland. The bay of Rothesay is a safe anchorage for ships. The house of Mount Stuart, the seat of the Earl of Bute, is an elegant mansion, surrounded with large plan-

tations. The Erse and English are spoken indiscriminately by the natives.

INCHMARNOCH lies a few miles south-west of the Isle of Bute; it is a beautiful little island, about a mile long, in which are strata of coral, and limestone replete with shells. In it the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St Marnoch, are still to be seen.

Road from LINLITHGOW to STIRLING.



APPENDIX.

As an useful Appendix to the TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, the following Routes are inserted, giving, under one view, the different PLEASURE TOURS through Scotland.

No. I.

TO CARRON-WORKS, STIRLING, GLASGOW, AND THE FALLS OF CLYDE.

WITH A MAP.

THE first stage is to *Linlithgow*, 16¾ miles; the next to *Falkirk*, 8 miles, through a rich and well cultivated district. In order to visit the Carron-works, in place of going forward on the great road to Stirling, there is a nearer way, by striking off to the right hand in the middle of Falkirk; Carron lying 2 miles almost due north of that town. Permission is got at the inn, for liberty to visit these terrifying works. The heat and illumination from the burning materials, the roaring blasts, and the noise of the weighty hammers, make powerful impressions upon a stranger. This was the first company of the kind in Scotland; it is chartered, and has a capital of L. 150,000, which is in the hands of a few individuals. Leaving Carron, the ride to Stirling, about 9 miles, is very pleasant. The views of the Forth, and the hills on the opposite coast, the richness of the Carse, and the picturesque situation of the town of Stirling, will not fail to entertain the stranger during this short stage. From Stirling to Glasgow is a ride of 28 miles across the country, which is not very fertile in this quarter. From Glasgow the most agreeable road to Hamilton goes up the river Clyde.

Proceeding in a south-east directio n from Glasgow, the road passes the village of Camlachie and Tolcross; on the right are situated the extensive iron-works of Outram & Co. At the distance of nearly 6 miles from Glasgow, the road up the Clyde to Hamilton branches off to the right.—A short way on, it crosses the North Calder by a bridge, and soon after falls in with the Clyde. After traversing a beautiful plain, it passes the village of Uddingston on the left, situated on an eminence, which commands a fine prospect down the Clyde to Glasgow. About a mile and a half beyond this stands the village of Bothwell, in the vicinity of which is the noted castle of that name.

Bothwell Castle, which made once a conspicuous figure in the history of Scotland, is most enchantingly situated upon an elevated bank of the Clyde. Two of its towers are still pretty entire. The present Lord Douglas has erected a very princely mansion, in a beautiful lawn, in the neighbourhood of the old castle. The extensive pleasure-grounds, and scenery upon the sloping banks of the Clyde here, are extremely beautiful; and the gardens are laid out in a superior style. Upon a lofty rock, on the opposite side of the river, stand the ruins of Blantyre Priory. Tradition says, that there was anciently a passage from the old castle of Douglas under the Clyde to the Priory, whither the inhabitants fled for safety in turbulent times. The church of Bothwell is worthy of inspection; it is built in the Gothic style, of excellent workmanship. About a mile from the village is Bothwell bridge, celebrated for the battle fought near it in 1679, between the Covenanters and the King's troops, which proved fatal to the former. Two miles further bring us to Hamilton, 11 miles from Glasgow.

Hamilton is one of the handsomest towns in Scotland, well situated in the vicinity of two fine rivers, the Clyde and Avon, which unite their streams a short way from it. The Palace has been already described, Vol. I. p. 177.

Leaving Hamilton about a mile to the westward, the road falls in with the Avon, a beautiful stream, which gives its name of Avondale to a tract of rich ground lying along its banks, over which there is a bridge of considerable antiquity; from this there is a very picturesque view, the most prominent feature of which is Barncluth, situated on a eminence upon the west bank of the river. Further up the Avon stand the ruins of Cadzow castle, the ancient seat of the Hamilton family, upon a rock which overhangs the river. In the park adjacent there are some of the stateliest oaks to be seen in Scotland. On the opposite bank, at a little distance, is the elegant summer-house called Chatelherault, be-

longing to the family of Hamilton. It was built about the year 1730, from a design of the elder Mr Adam, and intended as an imitation of the castle of that name in France; it is surrounded with a fine park, well stocked with deer. The enclosures of the great park of Hamilton Palace, which stretch considerably beyond the bridge over the Avon, preclude all view in that direction. The prospect is more open on the other side; a fine strath, lying along the Clyde, is under the eye, stored with interesting objects. The house of Dalzell, surrounded with fine plantations, is seen to much advantage on the opposite side of the river; Mr Hamilton, the proprietor, has built a fanciful summer-house on the summit of a bank which overhangs the Clyde; in the neighbourhood of which, near the junction of the river Calder with the Clyde, there is a semicircular arch, said to be of Roman workmanship. After travelling about a mile from the Avon, by a gradual descent, the road reaches the Clyde, nearly opposite to the House of Cambusnethan, the pleasant residence of Mr Lockhart of Castlehill. Going up the banks of the river, the vale of Clyde opens gradually. Before it reaches Dalserff on the other side of the river, the road passes the old mansion-house of Garren; and on the same side, charmingly situated on a wooded bank, Brownlee, belonging to Mr Harvie. Passing the village of Dalserff, embowered amidst open orchards, the road ascends the top of a gentle rise; a little to the east is the house of Dalserff, Hamilton. From this rise Mauldslie Castle, with its princely turrets, situated in a beautiful lawn, opens to view: This elegant seat of the Earl of Hyndford was begun in the year 1792, from a design of Mr Adam. On the opposite bank is Milton, belonging to Mr Brisbane, and Waygateshaw, the residence of Mr Steel: The objects around are picturesque and charming; of all the prospects on the Clyde, this is perhaps the richest. From Dalserff to the bridge at Nethan, a distance of between two and three miles, a succession of beautiful prospects are seen on both hands. On the banks of this small river, too, for some miles upwards, there are many picturesque scenes, amidst which stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Craignethan, or Draffan, formerly a place of great strength. Opposite to the deep dell formed by the river Nethan, is the village of Crossford. Farther up, and embosomed in wood, is the Lee, about 2 miles from Lanark. The *Pease Tree*, the most remarkable oak perhaps in Scotland, and the *Lee Penny*, are worthy of inspection; the *penny* is a dark garnet stone, set in a shilling of Edward I: and has been in the possession of the family since 1320. A little of the water in which it was dipped, is said to have cured all sorts of

diseases. Leaving the bridge over Nethan, and continuing in a south-easterly direction, the road passes, on the left, the very handsome house of New Carfin, Nisbet, situated on a sort of peninsula, at a turn of the river. The vale now begins to contract, the banks of the river on both sides become steeper and more precipitous, and the impetuosity of the river's course greater. The road soon after enters Stonebyers wood, the property of Mr Vere, which is of considerable extent. The noise of the dashing of the waters grows louder and louder as we advance, till having cleared the wood, a footpath to the left conducts to the verge of a tremendous precipice, from which there is a full view of the fall of Stonebyers, the first of the *three falls* of Clyde, a most beautiful cataract, of three stages, in all 68 feet, over which the whole of the river Clyde rushes with prodigious fury into a deep chasm below. After passing the village of Kirkfield, the road crosses the Clyde by a bridge of three arches, and by a gradual ascent along the side of a wooded hill, terminates in the ancient burgh of Lanark, 14 miles from Hamilton, and 25 from Glasgow. The traveller will find a description of Lanark, and the other falls, Vol. I. p. 170. The road from this to Edinburgh lies over a very uncultivated and dreary district, where not a tree is to be seen for many miles, till we come to Little Vantage; from this the ride to the metropolis, 11 miles, is very pleasant.

No. II.

TO GLASGOW, DUNBARTON, LOCH LOMOND, INVERARY, OBAN, STAFFA, ROSENEATH, AND GREENOCK.

WITH A MAP.

The Traveller may go from Edinburgh to Inverary either by Stirling or by Glasgow. If he goes by the first of these routes, he may consult No. I. of the Appendix for the road to Stirling. From Stirling the road goes westward, keeping Ben Lomond always in view. It recedes gradually from the Forth, and goes through rather a barren district to the village of Bucklyvie, 15 miles; thence to the Boat of Balloch across the Leven, at the 30th mile from

Sketch of the Tour from
DUMBARTON to INVERARY

NEW
PUBLIC LIB.
ASTOR LENOX AND

Stirling, and here the two roads meet and go up the west bank of the loch to Luss, which is very enchanting, as described below.

(Miles.)

From GLASGOW the road to Dunbarton goes westward, and passes through the extensive suburb of Anderston,
1 having the village of Finnieston on the left, where the manufacture of crystal is carried on to a considerable ex-
2 tent. Soon after, it falls in with the river Kelvin, over which, 3 miles to the north, the famous aqueduct bridge is built. The road crosses the Kelvin by a new bridge, and falls in with the village of Patrick, a place
2½ of considerable antiquity. Here the flour and other mills belonging to the incorporation of bakers in Glasgow are erected.

From the village the road continues through a fertile and level plain, having the Clyde at a short distance to the south. The country is studded with several neat seats and cottages, of which Jordanhall, the property of Mr
5 Smith, is the most conspicuous. About 5 miles from Glasgow, on the left, is Scotstown, the residence of Mr Oswald. Here the opposite banks of the Clyde come pretty fully into view, adorned with many pleasant residences, of which Elderslie, Spiers, is the most conspicuous. A little onwards the road passes the small village of Yocker, where Renfield, the seat of Campbell of Blythswood, on the opposite bank of the Clyde, is now full in view. On the right, at some distance from the road, a romantic-looking building is seen, called Gars-
8 cadden Gate. At 8 miles from Glasgow, the road crosses the canal; here the face of the country is level, rich, and varied. Advancing a little, Semple House is seen on the south bank of the Clyde. From Dalnottar
9 hill, one of the finest views in Scotland bursts upon the traveller. The Clyde, here of considerable magnitude, moves majestically on; to the right Kilpatrick hills, which approach almost to its margin, terminate the prospect; to the left is the rock and castle of Dunbarton; the mountains of Argyll are seen at a distance. On the opposite banks of the Clyde stands Erskine House, a seat of Lord Blantyre, and the thriving towns of Port-Glasgow and Greenock. The road descends to the village of Kilpatrick, with its ancient church, near which the

(Miles.)

termination of the Roman wall, which extended from this to Abercorn, near Queensferry, may be seen. Still
11 going westward, the road reaches Bowling bay, from which the great canal branches. Further on stand the ruins of Douglas castle, situated on a neck of land jutting into the river, supposed to have been a Roman station. On the right is Auchintorlie, the seat of Mr Buchanan, who has built a temple upon a commanding eminence to the west. Continuing westward, the hill of Dumbuck appears directly in front, from the top of which the prospect will amply repay the trouble of the climb. Wind-
13 ing round the base of this hill, the road approaches to
14 the plain on which Dunbarton stands. About the 14th stone is a road which branches off to the castle, and half
14½ a mile further is the town. Here there is a tolerably good inn.

Leaving Dunbarton, the road crosses a handsome bridge built over the Leven; after this it immediately strikes northward, which direction it keeps for several miles up the vale of the Leven. The road which branches off goes to Arroquhar, by the way of Loch Long. The ride from Dunbarton up the Leven is uncommonly rich and picturesque; elegant seats, flourishing villages, and snug cottages, everywhere appear; it is finely wooded with copses, plantations, and hedge rows. Near 2 miles from Dunbarton the road passes the old mansion-house where Dr Smollet was born, and a little to the north the monument erected to his memory. Immediately after, it enters the modern village of Renton, containing about 1000 inhabitants; near to which stands the village of Alexandria, and upon the right Cordale, and the extensive
17 print-fields of the Mess. Stirling; on the right is Bonhill. A little on, the road passes through the fine plantations of Levenbank, Campbell, and farther on the left, Broomley; betwixt 4 and 5 miles from Dunbarton is Wood-
18½ bank, opposite to which a road leads to the ferry over the Leven, called Balloch Ferry, from whence a road goes to Buchanan, and to the country eastward. After it passes Woodbank, the road is a good deal hemmed in with
19 hedges and trees. The House of Cameron, the seat of A. Smollet, is seen through the trees, and soon after, the fine expanse of Loch Lomond. About the 6th milestone

(Miles.)

20 the road passes Belvidero; at the 7th is Arden, environed with wood, the property of Mr Buchanan. Somewhat further on, and passing Nether Ross upon the left, the road crosses a rivulet called the water of Fruin; it now becomes considerably more open, and the lake, with its numerous islands, are more completely seen; beyond which Ben Lomond rears his majestic head. About a mile from Fruin, Glen-finglas opens, near which, on the right, about the 9th mile, stands Ross Lodge, the seat of Mr Colquhoun. From this the road goes through the wood, which stretches to the banks of the lake. At an opening not far from this stands Rosedoe, the charming residence of Colquhoun, Bart. It is a modern house, built upon a peninsula projecting into the lake, and commanding a delightful prospect of the surrounding scenery. The road continues its course by the wooded margin of the lake, till it passes Camstraddan, a seat of another gen-
25 tleman of the name of Colquhoun. It then crosses a bridge over the river Luss, and soon after enters the village of that name, 12 miles from Dunbarton, and 26½ from Glasgow.

26½ Luss.

The village is mean, but there is a pretty good inn. We shall now point out the spots where the beauties of this place may be seen to the greatest advantage. First the lake, and several of the islands, should be visited. It is somewhat remarkable, that the waters of Loch Lomond have, in the course of ages, considerably increased, the surface being much higher than formerly. The ruins of houses and buildings are distinctly visible under water, particularly at Camstraddan bay; and to the south of this a heap of stones is seen, said to be the remains of a church, which stood here, but now overwhelmed with water. The people, who conduct a stranger to visit the different islands, never fail to mention *three* remarkable curiosities of the lake, namely,—'*Waves without wind*;'—'*Fish without fins*;'—and a '*Floating island*.' The lake is often greatly agitated by gusts of wind, its waves continuing to roll for a considerable time after a calm takes place, hence the *waves without wind*; or, from its length, some part may be exposed to the wind, and not others, though the motion will be communicated to the whole. The waters of this lake were very sensibly affected at the

time of the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1775. It is probable that one of the islands near the shore, had once been a huge mass of peat or moss detached from the land, or some of the other islands *, by the agitation of the waves, as no such appearance now takes place. By *fish without fins*, must be meant vipers, which abound in many of the islands, and are seen sometimes traversing the lake. This lake extends in a direction from south to north nearly 30 miles; the breadth is various, from between 8 and 10 miles, to less than one. The depth is very different in different places; at the point of Farkin it is from 60 to 100 fathoms. The southern part is often covered with ice, but the northern corner was never known to freeze. There are about 30 islands emerging from its surface; the largest, Inch Marion, is about 2 miles long. From Stronehill, which lies to the north of the village, there is a very beautiful view of the lake and its islands, and, as you ascend, of the vale of Leven.

If a visit to the top of Ben Lomond is intended, a boat is got in readiness, with the day's provisions, the night before; and a passage may be made, either from below the inn, or at the ferry of Inveruglas to the inn of Rowardennan, being only one mile over, where a guide is got. The distance from the water's edge to the top, is reckoned about 6 miles of continued ascent, to travel which takes upwards of 3 hours. Having gained the top, the guide points out the distant objects, which are seen in all directions. From the lake below, which now appears greatly diminished, the eye is carried over the county of Lanark, and its numerous towns and villages, till it is met by Tinto towering, over them. More to the right are seen the Leven, with its winding and rich banks—the castle of Dunbarton, and the counties of Renfrew and Ayr. Still more to the right, the frith of Clyde—the rock of Ailsa—the islands of Arran and Bute, with the ocean at a distance. Ireland and the Isle of Man are also pointed out when the atmosphere is clear. To the east are seen Stirlingshire, with the windings of the Forth, and the Lothians. The objects that attract notice, are the Castles of Stirling and Edinburgh. To the north the prospect is most interesting and grand—immense mountains piled over each other, amid which the beams darting from several lakes meet the eye, such as Loch Catherine, Ard, and Loch of Monteith. The most conspicuous of the mountains are, Ben Arthur, Cruachan, Benvoirlich, and Ben Nevis. A good eye can also see as far as the Paps of Jura .

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* There is a *floating island* of this kind in Loch Dochart.

† Ben Lomond is composed chiefly of granite, interspersed with large masses of quartz, which appear like spots of snow at a distance. ceous schistus is found near the top.

(Miles *from Glasgow.*)

From Luss the road proceeds northward nearly parallel to
16½ the margin of the lake, along the foot of the mountains, which now become almost precipitous. This road was cut by the military after the 1745. Proceeding onwards, the road crosses the river Douglas, by a bridge, and immediately after arrives at the

30½ Ferry of Inveruglas, 16 miles from Dunbarton. The scenery of the glen is wild and romantic, where guides attend to accompany. Leaving Inveruglas, the road, still keeping the lake's margin, and after passing a mill and cottages upon the left, ascends amid a natural wood of oak and birches, till it gains the point

31½ Of Firkin. Here the prospect is beautiful. Leaving this point, the road winds with a rapid descent, soon after ascends again, and so on alternately till it reaches Tarbet. The wooded sides of the mountains, here and there studded with Highland huts, make the road interesting to a stranger. A new road to Tarbet, by the side of the lake, is now finished; in good weather the high road is preferable on account of the views.

34½ TARBET INN, a pretty good house.

The scenery now exhibits a gloomy grandeur. From Tarbet a road goes northward along the borders of the lake to Tyndrum; that to Inverary proceeds through a glen to the left, which on each side is shaded with trees. The space across, from one loch to the other, is about a mile. Before reaching Loch Long, the road goes to the left, down to the

36½ INN of ARROQUHAR, 22 miles from Dunbarton, and 36½ from Glasgow. This is the ancient seat and country of the Macfarlanes, now the property of Mr Ferguson of Raith. Arroquhar is an excellent inn, and the situation is beautiful and romantic. The opposite hill is called Ben Arthur, or the *Cobler;* it is the most elevated here, and commands a fine prospect from its top. Leaving Arroquhar, the road winds round the head of the lake, and crosses a bridge of two arches, a mile from the inn. To the north of this is Glen Tian. After passing the bridge, the road takes a south-west direction by the side of the lake, which it keeps for two miles. Upon coming in sight of Ardgarton, the seat of Mr Campbell, it turns to the

(Miles.)

right, and enters the celebrated vale of Glencroe, near the farm-house of Strongarton; the length of the glen is between 4 and 6 miles. This remarkable pass ranks next to that of Glencoe, on the borders of Inverness-shire, for its terrific and sublime aspect. After travelling about 3 miles in this awful vale, where all around is terrible, the road begins to ascend the mountain, which seemed to shut up all egress from the vale; it winds up the hill gradually for about a mile, when it gains the summit called
43 '*Rest and be thankful*,' 29 miles from Dunbarton. Here a seat is formed, and a stone placed with the above inscription, which accords with the feelings of every traveller. The road now enters another glen surrounded with rocks and mountains still more magnificent and stupendous. No house is to be met with in this glen, and neither tree nor shrub to divert the eye. Excepting the small lake, called Loch Restal, nothing attracts the
45 attention from the precipitous rocks and vast mountains. The rocks here are micaceous schistus, with quartz, and some with shorl shooting through them.

About the 30th milestone, the stream, which issues from
46 Loch Restal, forms a fine cascade; at the 31st the road crosses the river Kinlass by a bridge, turns to the left, and enters the vale of Glenkinlass, which is equally
49 gloomy and cheerless as the others. After travelling about 4 miles in this glen, anxiously looking at every turn for a deliverance from its solitude, the fatigued traveller seizes with transport a glimpse of Loch Fine, and soon after it opens considerably. A little further on, the woods and pleasure-grounds of Ardkinlass, Campbell, Bart. come into view, and fill the mind with the most agreeable emotions. Here, if time permits, it is worth while to ascend the hill a little, and view the lake, with its romantic banks, and the country around. Soon after this the road reaches the neat and comfortable
50 inn of CAIRNDOW, 35½ miles from Dunbarton, situated on the east bank of Loch Fine. The house of Ardkinlass, in the vicinity of the inn, is a large modern house, surrounded with fine wood. Soon after this the road passes the kirk of Ardkinlass on the right, and a little way on arrives at
52 the head of Loch Fine, around which it passes: after crossing a rivulet, it skirts the shores of the lake. The

(Miles.)

road, which is now pretty level, proceeds by the edge of the lake, and passes several neat seats on its banks; at length it approaches the venerable seat of Sir A. Campbell,
55½ Bart. called Dundurraw, 41 miles from Dunbarton, situated upon a peninsula, with castellated turrets, and surrounded with lofty trees. This road still continues alongst the shores of the loch, and is very pleasant; af-
57 ter several turns the castle of Inverary comes in view about the 43d stone. The road now ascends a gentle rising, turns suddenly to the right, round the base of a pretty steep hill, and all at once shows one of the finest scenes in the country. The road turns round the north-west point of Loch Fine, crosses the rivers Shira and Ayr
59 by 2 handsome bridges, and reaches INVERARY at the 45th milestone. The objects here are described in the account of *Inverary*.

To Staffa.

If a visit to Staffa be intended, the road goes to.

Oban by		
Portsonachan	- -	12 Miles.
Tynuilt	- - -	7
Oban	- - -	12
		31

After leaving Inverary, the road proceeds through Glen-aora in a northern direction. For the 3 first miles it
6 presents an agreeable and interesting prospect. At the 6th milestone there is a pretty steep ascent, which continues for two miles. Having reached the summit, an extensive and agreeably diversified scene opens to the view, and most forcibly attracts the eye of the traveller;—he beholds Loch-awe, with its woody islands, the beautiful seat of Hayfield, and the towering hills of Cruachan and Etive. The road proceeds with a gentle descent to the end of this stage. Here there is a small ferry across Loch-awe, where there are boats fit to convey across horses and carriages. Having crossed, the road goes through a pretty fertile country, till it arrives at the 2d stage, near the village of Bunair, at the foot of Cruachan, the second highest hill in Scotland.—From this nothing occurs wor-

(Miles.)

thy of remark till, within a few miles of Oban, the roaring tide of Connal rouses the attention of the traveller with its tremendous noise. A little further on, the ancient Castle of Dunstaffnage presents its mouldering fabric. The approach to the village of Oban is extremely romantic. The village is neat and thriving. The few streets in it are regular, and some of the houses not inelegant. At the inns, strangers meet with very good accommodation. The harbour is safe and capacious, but stands greatly in need of a new pier. From this town, travellers are accommodated with passage-boats to the island of Mull. The most eligible place for those who wish to visit Staffa, is to take the boat along the sound of Mull as far as Ara, which saves a walk of 16 miles, there being no horses to hire. The sail along the sound of Mull, in a good day, is as pleasant as can be imagined. The scenery on each side of the sound is highly picturesque and romantic. Landing at Aross, travellers are now well accommodated in the inn lately built there. The distance from this to the ferry of Staffa is about 7 miles. Here they keep an excellent boat ready at all times for the convenience of passengers. Staffa has been so often described of late, that it would be superfluous here to attempt any account of it.—The astonishing grandeur of the basaltic pillars, which support the roof of Fingal's Cave, strike the astonished beholder with awe and admiration.—The sound of music within it is grand beyond conception.—This stupendous cave is 260 feet in length; the breadth at the opening 60 feet, and at the further end 20 feet; and the height of the arch over the entrance 120 feet.—The pillars on both sides of the cave are, in general, seven sided.—From Staffa travellers proceed to visit the ruins of Iona, a particular description of which has been already given. From Iona they return to the west side of Mull, to see M'Donald's Cave; having seen which, they come back to Aross by the road they set out.

From Inverary to Greenock.

Returning from Inverary, the usual way is to trace back the road to Arroquhar: others, for the sake of variety, cross Loch Fine to St Catherine's Inn, and proceed

(Miles.)

through Hell-glen to Lochgoyle-head, keeping the water's edge till its junction with Loch Long. Here it is necessary to take a boat and cross Loch Long at Portincaple, above a mile, and fall in with the other road at the Head of Loch Gair, 9 miles below the inn of Arroquhar.

Perhaps the best way is by Arroquhar, and from thence to keep the east coast of Loch Long. This line of road passes the kirk and manse of Arroquhar on the left, and soon after enters a wooded tract, which at one time goes alongst the summit of high precipices which overhang the water, and at another retreats to some distance from it. This continues for about 7 miles, till it reaches Finart. After this, turning to the left, it ascends a steep hill, from the summit of which there is a very extensive prospect; especially across the Duke of Argyll's Bowling Green; at the 8th is Portincaple; further on, Loch Goyle begins to open upon the traveller. By deviating a little here to the right, a fine prospect is got of the loch, Castle Carrick, &c. Near the 9th milestone the road gets to the highest elevation, immediately after which, a beautiful prospect opens to the south, towards Loch Gair, the frith of Clyde, and Renfrewshire. The road now descends, and leaves the Highlands with their grand scenery. The aspect now becomes more beautiful than hitherto from Arroquhar; the scenery is enlivened by cottages and cultivation. It may be proper to mention, that a road strikes off from this down the western banks of Loch Gair, to Roseneath; but that on the east is the best frequented, and most agreeable. Proceeding
10 in this direction, about the 10th milestone from Arroquhar, stands Faslane, a pleasant seat of Colquhoun, Bart. near which is the ruin of an old church. Continuing upon the banks of the loch, the country is more and more improved. The scenery upon the opposite bank of the
14 loch here also appears very beautiful. About the 14th milestone, the road passes a mill and some cottages, which make a picturesque appearance, and soon after Ardenconnel, the residence of Mr Buchanan, situated on the sloping side of the hill, below which stands the church of Row, surrounded by fine trees. The loch is now much con-

(Miles.)

tracted. About one mile further, the road, after skirting a fine bay, having the castle of Roseneath in full view,
15 reaches the inn of Ardincaple, about 15 miles from Arroquhar, and 9½ from Dunbarton. It is usual to cross over and view the castle and extensive pleasure-grounds of Roseneath, a seat of the Duke of Argyll, which unfortunately was burnt down in 1802. A modern house, after an elegant plan, is built near the site of the old one. A rock, 34 feet high, called Wallace's Leap, is
16 pointed out here as a curiosity. To continue the tour: —The road passes the house of Ardincaple, and goes through the neat village of Helensburgh, situated upon the north shore of the frith of Clyde. It stands opposite to Greenock, where there is a regular ferry-boat. Helensburgh is much frequented by the inhabitants of Glasgow, as bathing-quarters. The road now keeps the shore of Clyde in a south-east direction to Dunbarton. Soon after leaving Helensburgh, it passes Drumfork, the residence
18 of Mr Laird, and at the 18th milestone, Cambus Erskine,
19 or Cameskine, the seat of Mr Denniston; at the 19th on the left, is Keppoch, and a little farther on Lilestone. The hill of Ardmore on the right, breaking in upon the frith in the form of a peninsula, attracts notice; a little to the east is the house of Arderden; both are the property of Captain Noble. Upon the left is Gilleston,
22 (Lennox, Esq.) and at the 22d milestone, or 6 from Dunbarton, the road passes the kirk of Cardross, a little to the north of which is Ardoch, a seat of Mr Graham of Gartmore. Further on, upon the left, a clump of trees distinguishes the once noted residence of the gallant
25 *Robert the Bruce*, and in which he died. On the right is Clyde-bank, hard by Dunbarton, 25 miles from Arroquhar.

In place of going on to Dunbarton, it is very common to cross the Clyde at Helensburgh to Greenock. After visiting this busy commercial city, the traveller may go on to Glasgow, 22 miles, by the following route.

From Greenock to Glasgow.

Soon after leaving Greenock, the road passes Crawford's Dyke, which is just a suburb of that town. Getting free of this village, a beautiful level succeeds, lying betwixt

(Miles.)

the frith of Clyde and a chain of hills on the right, which are lofty, and in many places wooded. From the top of the highest, where the spectator is elevated 800 feet
2 above the water, a very fine prospect opens. At the 2d milestone on the shore, is a powder magazine, and a little onward, to the left, Rosebank, Colquhoun, Esq. At
3 the 3d milestone it reaches New Port-Glasgow, a very considerable sea-port, containing about 5000 inhabitants. The Clyde here is about 2 miles over. The old castle of Newark stands upon a prominent neck of land overhanging the river; it is the property of Lord Belhaven; by an inscription upon a stone, it seems to have been built in the year 1599. The road now continues nearly parallel with the river, and passes several handsome seats.
6 The first, about the 6th milestone, is Finlaystone, a seat belonging to the family of Glencairn, finely situated on the brow of a rising ground. Gaining the summit of this ridge, it soon reaches the inn of Bishoptown. On the opposite shore is Dunbarton. Leaving the inn, which is 13 miles from Glasgow, the road, lately made a little southward of the old tract, goes through a rich and variegated country, adorned with numerous seats.
10 A little below the 10th stands the house of Wester Ros-
11 lin, Roger, Esq. and near the 11th, Craigton. On the left, near the river, lies Blantyre, amid extensive planta-
12 tions. At the 12th milestone is South Bar, Maxwell, Esq. and a mile farther is Park. Before it reaches the
14 14th stone, stands North Bar, the most conspicuous mansion on the road, belonging to Boyd Alexander, Esq. On the left lies Inchinnan, a fine seat of Mr M'Dowall. A little farther on, the two roads join, and cross the united streams of the Cart and Gryffe, at the bridge of
15 Inchinnan, which is of a beautiful, and rather uncommon structure. It consists of 9 arches, four upon one side of a transverse arch, and five upon the other, so constructed, that the traveller may pass over both or either of those rivers as suits his purpose, one road going upwards to Paisley, (about 3 miles), the other to Glasgow. The whole of the bridge measures 775 feet over, and 19 in width; it is ornamented with two turrets rising from the centre arches, and two handsome dials cut on marble at the west end. Somewhat more than a mile

(Miles.)

16 brings the traveller to Renfrew, through which the road passes. Leaving Renfrew, the road passes King's Inch on the left, and Deanside on the right: at the
17 17th milestone is Westshield; a mile further on is
19 Greenhead. At the 19th is Govan, and at the 22d,
22 GLASGOW.

No. III.

TO DUNKELD, TAYMOUTH, KILLIN, LOCHERNHEAD, AND STIRLING.

THE usual way is to go by Perth, (*see* Vol. I. p. 84.) Soon after leaving Perth, the road divides at Balhousie; that on the left goes to Crieff by Methven; the road to Dunkeld goes straight on, passing Muirtown on the right, and the palace of Scone on the opposite bank of the Tay. Onward it crosses the Almond by a bridge, and goes close up the river's edge at Broxie. Soon after it passes Redgorton on the left, and Luncarty bleachfield on the right. Onwards it crosses Ordie water, when the road divides. The right hand road goes up the Tay to Stanley; this goes up the banks of the Ordie to the village of Auchtergaven, having the wood of Nairn on the right. At Broom Park, the road divides—the old road to Dunkeld goes higher up the hill—the new road keeps to the right, and goes through a barren tract, by Three-miles-house, having Murthly Castle and surrounding woods on the right. It then enters Birnam wood, now cleared away, goes round the hill by the slate quarries of Inchewen, opposite the craggy steeps of Stormonth. This is the entrance to the Highlands; the Grampians begin now to have a majestic appearance. After passing Claypots on the left, the road crosses the river Brand by a good bridge, to the inn at Invar. The house and town of Dunkeld are situated on the other side of the Tay; here a fine bridge has recently been built. After visiting the Hermitage, the Rumbling Bridge, the Cathedral, and fine pleasure-grounds at Dunkeld, the traveller proceeds to Kenmore and Lochernhead, by the route marked out, (*see* Vol. I. p. 99.) He will find the description given by Burns literally, as well as poetically, just.

"My savage journey, curious, I pursue,
Till fam'd Breadalbane opens to my view;
The meeting cliffs each deep-sunk glen divides,
The woods, wild scatter'd, clothe their simple sides:
Th' outstretching lake, embosomed 'mong the hills,
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;—
The Tay meand'ring sweet in infant pride,
The palace rising on his verdant side;
The lawns wood-fring'd in Nature's native taste;
The hillocks dropt in Nature's careless haste;—
The arches striding o'er the new-born stream;
The village glittering in the noon-tide beam—"

From Lochernhead he may either return to the capital by Callander and Stirling, or go down the banks of the Erne to Crieff. If he returns by Stirling, he may consult Vol. I. p. 76.; when he arrives at Callander, where there is a good inn, he is pleased with the neat and clean appearance of the town, the first Highland village on this side the Grampian mountains. The water-fall and timber bridge over the west branch of the Keltie, are curiosities not to be overlooked. The jutting rock, hanging in gloomy wildness over the dark caldrons below, joined to the whirling rapidity of the conflicting currents, appal the traveller, while he stands trembling on the bridge.

From Lochernhead to Crieff.

The other route, down the north bank of the Erne, is very romantic, having majestic mountains on each side, and the lake below.

After leaving the loch, which is seven miles in length to Muckleport, the road continues by the banks of the Erne, which issues from it; the skirts of the hills are well wooded and very romantic. The most remarkable places which he passes in the ride to Crieff are Duneira, the hunting-seat of Lord Melville, a neat modern house, most charmingly situated in the bosom of the strath; onward, on the opposite bank, is Dalchonzie, then Aberuchil, situated near the base of the hill of Morben. The road crosses the water of Ruchil to the plain of Dalginross, where there is a good bridge over the Erne to Comrie, a most charming Highland place. The traveller may either keep the south bank, and continue his route to Crieff, by Lennoch, Strowan, and Lochlan; or, after crossing the Erne, go through the village of Comrie, then by Lawers, Clathic, Monivaird, and Ouchtertyre; then cross the water of Turret to Crieff, which is a ride of nearly seven miles from Comrie.

No. IV.

TO INVERNESS AND THE FORTS.

Some travellers take what is called the long tour, by Aberdeen, Banff, Cullen, Fochabers, Elgin, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, and from thence to the Forts: The traveller, by consulting the Index, will find this described.

The more common way, however, is to take the Highland road to Inverness, by Perth and Dunkeld, *see* No. III. of the Appendix.

From Invar Inn, the traveller must cross the Tay by a boat, and go round the foot of King's Seat, and up the east bank of the river to Dowally. A little onwards, at Logierait, the river has two branches; one comes from Loch Tay, the other is the Tummel, upon the banks of which this road is carried, which is remarkably fine and picturesque. There is no place very striking till it arrives at the inn of Mulenearn; soon after it passes Ballyoukan on the right, where it recedes from the river. It approaches the river again, on entering the plantations of Pitlochy; still keeping the river's bank, it reaches Fascally, Butter, Esq. a charming residence; on the opposite bank is Cluny. Here the two branches of the river unite, one coming from Loch Tummel and Loch Rannoch, running almost due east; the other branch is called Garry, on which the road is carried to Blair. The fall of the Tummel, about a mile above where it joins the Garry, has been much admired.

From Fascally the road winds round the base of Mealuin, to the Pass of Killicrankie. About 4 miles short of Blair, there is a large stone standing in a field, to mark where the battle of *Killicrankie* was fought. Soon after passing Milltown, the road recedes from the river, and goes through the extensive woods of Lude, Robertson, to the bridge of Tilt, which river it crosses to Blair Atholl. The most romantic scenery and cascades on the Tilt excite general admiration. Atholl House, a seat of the Duke of Atholl, and the *Falls of Bruar*, deserve particular notice from the traveller.

The next stage is Dalnacardoch, 10½ miles. Leaving Blair, the road goes through the pleasure grounds, and crosses the Bruar by a bridge, a little below the Falls. It passes the manse of Blair, near the 78th milestone; about a mile farther it goes through the small village of Bruar; onwards leaves the kirk of Stronan, on the left. From this the road, which is excellent, goes up the [illegible] of the Garry in a western direction, over a Highland district,

to Dalnacardoch, a single house at the 86th milestone, and the accommodation but indifferent. The road from Crieff to Inverness joins this at Dalnacardoch.

The next stage is Dalwhinnie, 13 miles.—The road goes still up the banks of the Garry to its source. Soon after leaving Dalnacardoch, it crosses the water of Edendon. It continues to ascend till it reaches the source of the river Truim at the 94th stone, on the borders of Inverness-shire; it then goes down the Truim, which is a branch of the Spey, through the old forest of Drumochter to *Dalwhinnie*, (99) which is a neat and tolerably good inn. If time permits, the traveller should visit the head of Loch Ericht from Dalwhinnie.

From Dalwhinnie, a road goes N. W. to Fort Augustus, over Corriarick mountain.

	To the inn of Garviemore -	13
	To Fort Augustus - - -	18
	Miles	31

The next stage is Pitmain inn, 13½ miles.—This road goes to the right in a north-east direction, keeping the banks of the river Truim, till its junction with the Spey about the 108th milestone. The traveller will be charmed with a pretty water-fall at Erish, where the road crosses the Truim near the 105th milestone; this is a very hilly district. The mountains to the west exhibit a black and tremendous appearance. The road crosses the Spey by a bridge a little beyond the 109th stone, whose banks it keeps for two miles, winding round some noble mountains to the inn of Pitmain, which is a neat little house; near this is the Castle of Ruthven in ruins, and the kirk of Kingussie on the opposite bank.

To Aviemore Inn, 13¾ miles.

The road continues on the bank of the Spey, which is now a considerable stream. Near the 116th stone it passes the house of Raits on the left, and goes through the wood of Dunaughton on the banks of Loch Inch. A little onwards *Kincraig* on the left, and *Inverishie*, M'Pherson, on the right. Two miles onwards is the kirk of Alvie and loch. It falls nearer the river, amongst fine birchwoods, and enters Morayshire. About the 125th stone, *Rothiemurchus*, Grant, on the opposite bank, and *Kinrara*, the Duchess of Gordon's villa. A mile further is Aviemore Inn, which affords very indifferent accommodation. The scenery here is fine; the hill of Cairngorum, in the distance, adding to the grandeur of it. From this, there are two roads to Inverness, one by Dalmagerrie, which has been already

described; another goes by the bridge of Dulsie and Fort George, which we shall here follow.

To Bridge of Dulsie, 20 miles.

This road was repaired and made excellent a few years ago. There is another road down the Spey to Fochabers. This goes to the left, crossing a branch of the Spey at Curr: near this three roads meet: one goes westward to Inverness by Moy; another goes to the right, eastward, down the Spey by Duthel; this goes northward, over the mountains through Scennan Pass, over a very wild and uninteresting country, till it approaches Dulsie bridge. Indeed, the only object which attracts the traveller's notice, is a small lake called Lochindal, with its island and ruinous castle.

The Bridge of Dulsie is a very romantic place, and enchanting on the banks of the river Findhorn.

To Fort George, 16 miles.

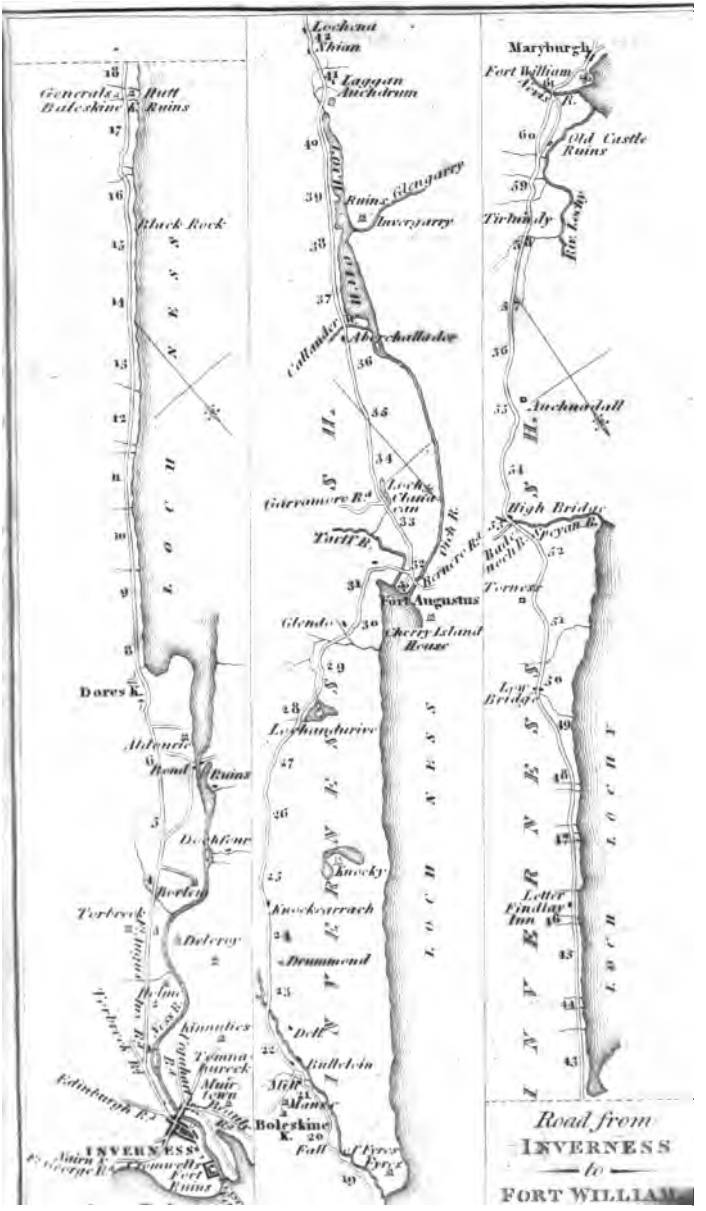
From Dulsie Bridge the road is new and well made. It inclines to the left in a north-west direction, by the foot of Strathden. It goes over a very Highland district, having the mountains of Cairnour on the left, till it reaches Achinloan, having Ord hill on the right. Soon after it reaches Calder kirk, and the Old Castle, where the traveller is shown the bed in which Duncan lay, when he was murdered by Macbeth. A little on, it crosses the river Nairn near Kilravock. A little onwards it crosses the road from Inverness to Nairn; it joins, soon after, the Inverness road near Campbelton; one mile further is FORT GEORGE.

From Fort George to Inverness, 12 miles.
See this road described, p. 172.

From Inverness to General's Hut, Fort Augustus, and Fort William.

(Miles.)

On leaving Inverness, the road keeps the banks of the river. About half a mile from Inverness, a beautiful hill attracts the notice of travellers, called Tomnahcurick; it resembles a ship with her keel uppermost, and is covered with trees; the height is only 250 feet. The vitrified fort upon Craigphartick is also worthy of a visit, being only 1½ miles from the town. The hill is of difficult ascent, and is 1150 feet high; the fort is the most regular of the kind in the island.


Generals Bateskine K.
Huff Ruins
Black Rock
Lochend
Nhian
Laggan
Auchdrum
Glengarry
Ruins
Invergarry
Abrechallaidh
Garramore R.
Tarff R.
Fort Augustus
Cherry Island House
Glendoe
Dores K.
Ruins
Dochfour
Torbreck
Deleroy
Kinmylies
Tomnafoureck
Muir Town
Edinburgh R.
INVERNESS
Castle
Fort Ruins
Boleskine K.
Fall of Foyers
Lochaluirive
Knockarrach
Drummond
Dell
Ballchain
Manse
Marybrugh
Fort William
Old Castle Ruins
Tirlindy
Auchnardall
High Bridge
Spey R.
Turnes
Low Bridge
Letter Findlay Inn
LOCH NESS
Road from
INVERNESS
to
FORT WILLIAM

AND
ATIONS.

(Miles.)

1 The road to the left goes to Torbreck, Fraser.
2 Holme House, Mr M'Intosh, on the left.
3 House of Torbreck.
4 Borlum on the right.
5 Dochfour, Baillie, Esq. on the right.
6 Bond-ferry, and ruins; a little onwards, Aldourie House.
7½ Kirk of Dores, and falls in with Loch Ness. A very romantic ride along the east bank.
15 The Black Rock.
16 Vitrified Fort of Doondarduil.
17½ Ruins of Kirk of Boleskine, and
18 GENERAL'S HUT, a small inn, where there is no lodging.
19 Celebrated Fall of Fyres, and House of Fyres. The first fall is nearly 1½ miles from the inn; the bridge has a fine effect, and the fall is about 70 feet. The next fall, which is the principal one, is half a mile further down. The height of the fall, when the water is full, is fully 200 feet, of one continued stream. Niagara is only 140 feet, though there is infinitely more water. The rocks which appear on the road here, for some miles, are a coarse pudding-stone cemented by a reddish sort of ironstone resembling lava. Here the road recedes from the loch; Mountfourvouny on the opposite shore.
21 Kirk of Boleskine on the left.
22 Battleloins, and onwards Dell on the right. The road goes through Stratheric, a very mountainous district.
23½ Drummond on the right.
25 Knockcarroch, and the house of Knocky, romantically situated in the bosom of a semicircular sheet of water.
28 Lochandurie, and lake.
30 Glendo. At the top of the hill, when you first come in sight of Fort Augustus, is one of the most august and enchanting views to be met with.
31 Turn the point of Loch Ness, and cross the river Tarff, to
32 FORT AUGUSTUS, where there is a tolerably good inn. House of Cherry Island on the right. A road from this to Isle of Skye, by *Unach Inn* and *Barracks of Bernera*; and on the left, the road to Edinburgh, by Garviemore, over Corriarack.
33 On the right, Loch Clanacan. The road recedes from the Oich river, which joins the lakes, and passes a wooded district to

(Miles.)

36 Abberchallader.

37 Falls upon Loch Oich.

38 Invergary House, M'Donald of Glengary, on the opposite bank, a very striking object, and ruins of an old castle. Pass the bottom of the loch.

41 Laggan Auchdrum.

42 Lochend, and falls in with Loch Lochy, 14 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The road goes close by the water's edge for several miles.

46 LETTER-FINDLAY INN, a very poor house.

50 Lowbridge and Glengoy.

51½ Torness.

53 Cross the river Spean at Highbridge. Here a road goes to Badenoch. The kirk of Kilmanivaig on the right.

55 Auchnadall. The road goes over the hill to

58 Tirlundy; *Ben Nevis* mountain on the right, the highest in the island. The prospect from it is immense. It requires from seven to eight hours to reach the top, where both east and west seas are seen.

59 Falls upon the river Lochy. This is the country of the Cummings.

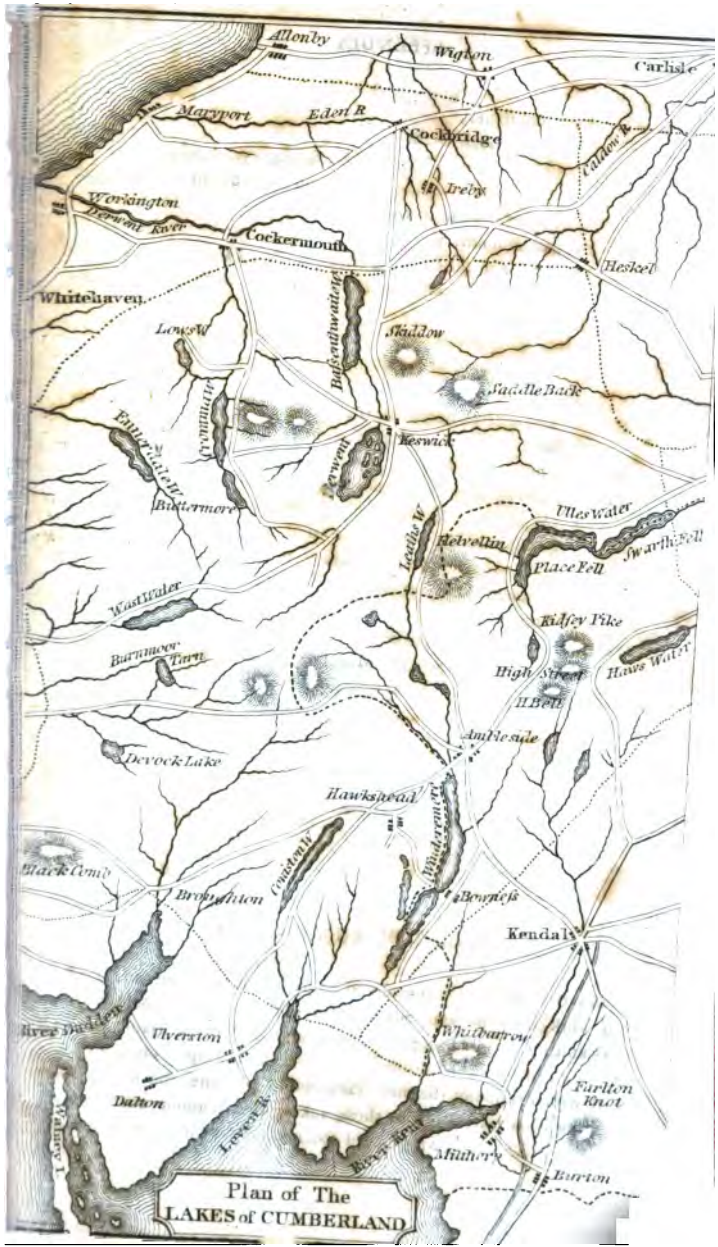
60½ Cross the river Nevis to

61½ FORT WILLIAM and Maryburgh, or Gordonsburgh, and castle of Inverlochy. The whole of the drive from Fort Augustus is wonderfully romantic, but the last eight miles are over as dreary a path as any in the island.

No. V.

LAKES OF CUMBERLAND.

WE trust it will be considered no useless or improper addition to our work, if we present our readers with a brief account of the LAKES OF CUMBERLAND, which, though not in Scotland, bear a striking resemblance to some of its most interesting scenes, and to visit which is one of the most fashionable pleasure tours. In proceeding from Edinburgh to these lakes, the common route is by Carlisle, from which we proceed southward to Penrith, a distance of



Plan of The
LAKES of CUMBERLAND

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

about 18 miles. From this town, which is situated in a pleasant vale, at the foot of a considerable eminence, a good road leads along the east side of the Eamont to the lake of ULLS-WATER, about 5 miles south-west from Penrith. The country through which this road passes is extremely delightful, but it is almost wholly concealed from the traveller by the tall hedges on either side. At intervals, however, the hedges open, and disclose the beautiful vale below; to which the hills, towering in rude confusion, afford a contrast in the highest degree striking and sublime. At the foot of the lake stands the little village of Pooley, from which ascends the beautiful conic hill Dunmalett. From the summit of Dunmalett a fine view opens—the first reach of the lake, for about the space of three miles, with all its bays, capes, and promontories. The mountain called Haller-fell then intervenes, and seems almost to shut up the vale; and a little to the right a collection of still loftier mountains arise in rugged and frowning majesty. From Pooley to Patterdale there is a delightful ride for about 8 or 9 miles along the margin of the lake. The principal road, however, leads along the northern shore, winding close to the margin of the lake, having on the right Soulby-fell, a smooth verdant hill, which rises from the edge of the water, leaving just space enough for the road. After passing this hill, we leave the lake at a little distance, and soon reach Watermillock, the delightful residence of Colonel Robinson. For about a mile further our course lies through shady lanes and small inclosures till we reach Gowbarrow Park. A stripe of highly cultivated land stretches along the opposite shore, above which rises Swarthfell, forming, with Hallerfell, a fine and spacious bay. The latter of these mountains projects far into the lake, confining it to a span, and giving it a more northern turn. Here the middle reach of the lake opens upon us all at once, discovering a fine sheet of water three miles in length, and in some parts upwards of three quarters of a mile broad, with all its winding shores and numerous inlets. Bold and rugged mountains rise to the west in awful grandeur, and Helvellin, towering above all, forms the distant back-ground of this awful and magnificent scene. For about three miles the road leads through Gowbarrow Park, keeping in a line with the shore, and generally through groves of trees and brushwood, through the occasional openings of which, the lake, partially seen, appears inexpressibly beautiful. Sometimes the thickets open so far as to afford a full view of the lake; the serene beauty of which is much enhanced by the contrast of the bare and craggy mountains which rise abruptly from the opposite brink. On this side the mountains ascend more gently, and leave a large tract of low ground along

the border of the lake. Here is an extensive park belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, said to contain 1900 acres of land, and well stocked with deer. The interest of the scenery increases as we advance: Yawning grey rocks, with trees and evergreen shrubs, rising from their crevices; rough broken woodlands, and shelving rocky knolls, form the successive parts of this varied and enchanting landscape. The Gothic form of Lyulph's Tower, with its turretted corners and battlements, harmonizes admirably with the grand objects of which it commands the view; while the imposing effect of the whole scene is greatly heightened by the noise of a fine cascade at a small distance from the tower.

We now arrive at the second bend of the lake, and its last and most beautiful stretch, with part of the gorge of Patterdale, lies spread before us. It is studded with three or four rocky islands, and makes a fine sweep round Placefell, which rises abruptly from the opposite shore to an immense height. On this side knolls covered with wood project from the adjoining hills, rugged and menacing cliffs hang over the road, and, at intervals, a peep is obtained into a sweetly-retired dell, overhung and darkened with woods and lofty mountains. The situation of Glencoyn, a small farm-house in this neighbourhood, is singularly picturesque and delightful. Placed in a fine grove near one of the angles of the lake, and shaded on both sides by high wooded rocks, which are finely contrasted with a few level fields, stretching to the brink, it commands, through straggling trees, a complete view of its middle reach. Our road now winds gently over a rocky promontory, where the whole lake, except its lowest arm, opens on our view. Its silver waves lave the rocks below, while gigantic cliffs, crowned with wood, impend from above in horrid grandeur. The road now leads through woods, groves, and meadows, with scenery "ever varied, ever new," till we reach the head of the lake, where the mountains close in, leaving apparently only a narrow glen above. Here the eye is gratified with a view of the church of Patterdale, and a few straggling farm-houses in the most romantic situations. From a rock behind the King's Arms Inn, there is a fine view over the first reach of the lake, with Gowbarrow Park in the back ground; a beautiful range of rocky steeps, generally covered with wood, forming the side-skreen on the left, and the naked breast of Placefell forming that on the right. It is advisable, for the sake of variety, to take a boat and navigate the lake, when the different points of view in which we behold the objects we had before contemplated, are in the highest degree interesting and pleasing. There is one peculiarity in the scenery of Ullswater, with which every stranger ought

to be acquainted, viz. the astonishing echoes which it is possible to rouse from its rocks, and caverns, and dells. Mr Hutchison, in his "Excursion to the Lakes of Cumberland," has given an elegant description of the amazing reverberations produced at Ullswater by the discharge of swivels, which we regret that our limits forbid us to transcribe.

From Pooley the traveller either returns to Penrith, or takes the nearer and more direct road to Keswick, by way of Dacre, having Dacre Castle on the right, and enters the Penrith road near Hutton John, an old mansion on the left, about ten miles from Keswick. After passing Penruddock, we cross a dreary moor of considerable extent, and descend through the vales of Grisdale and Threlkeld, having Saddleback on the right, and on the left a dull heavy mountain, branching from Helvellin, whose top is seen towering to the skies. No object in this scenery is more worthy of attention than Saddleback, which not only affords some of the finest views of the surrounding landscape, but presents many unequivocal marks of volcanic convulsion. The most striking of these is an immense cavity in the side of the mountain, containing a lake of many acres in extent; this lake is said to be so deep that the sun never shines upon it, and that the reflection of the stars may be seen upon it at noon-day. After this nothing occurs to excite much interest, till, on passing the village of Threlkeld, we obtain an oblique view of the beautiful vale of St John. In this vale there is a curious pile of rocks, which, from their resemblance to a castle, are called the *Castle Rocks of St John.*

Soon after leaving this delightful spot, we gain a view of the vale of Keswick, extending widely between the lakes of Derwent and Bassenthwaite, a small portion of each being now in sight. Derwent presents a broad expanse, beautifully studded with islands; while Bassenthwaite has here the appearance of a large river. The fairy enchantment of this scenery is greatly heightened by a back ground of majestic mountains, towering in irregular sublimity.

After visiting the small but handsome town of Keswick, and lingering to survey the inimitable beauties of its vale, we proceed to DERWENTWATER, which, in romantic scenery, and in fine variety of aspects, is by far the most interesting of the Cumberland lakes. It is of an irregular figure, about three miles long, and where broadest, about a mile and a half over. A common way of enjoying the beauties of this lake, is by sailing round it; but they may be seen, perhaps, to still greater advantage, by traversing its borders, which is rendered very easy by an excellent road on each side, in some parts considerably elevated, and in others nearly

on a level with the surface of the water. We first walk to Crow-park, a gentle eminence, from which we have one of the finest views of the vale. The lake, clear as crystal, expands to a great width, interspersed with wooded islands, and surrounded by lofty and grotesque mountains. At a small distance stands Castle Hill, a wooded rock of considerable elevation, which affords a complete view over the vale, including the lake, with all its bays, creeks, and promontories. The woods of Lord William Gordon, Mr Pocklington, and others, on the opposite shore; the wide plain extending towards Bassenthwaite-water; a number of neat white houses delightfully situated at the foot of the surrounding mountain; Crosthwaite church appearing prominently above the plain, with the vicarage a little to the right; the town of Keswick, with whitened walls and blue roofs, below our feet; Pocklington's island, emerging from the water in a spheroidal form; Lord's Island, a beautiful retirement on the left; St Herbert's Island, towards the centre of the lake, resembling a large boat steering obliquely across; Ramp's Holm, a still smaller island, of nearly the same form,—are the most interesting features in this lovely landscape. From Castle Hill our road lies along the eastern shores, almost on a level with the lake, and winding through pleasing fields, and thick groves of trees. Rocky mountains rise on the left in almost perpendicular height, from the crevices of which trees and shrubs project in the most surprising and picturesque manner. Wallow Crag, an enormous rock of wonderful height, hangs frightfully over the lake. After passing a small wood, we enter a rocky common, just without the gate of which, on the left, there is a sort of knoll with a collection of large fragments of rock pitched into the ground; from thence we look down upon the lake, and see the same objects in a new and very interesting point of view. On the opposite side, Water-end, a rural lodge of Lord William Gordon's, appears on the very margin of the lake, in a fine bay, as if emerging from the recesses of a deep wood. Going through another small wood that skirts the lake, we come to Cascade-house, the residence of Mr Pocklington, romantically situated under shaggy hills. A small cascade dashes from the rocky sylvan skreen, which almost half surrounds the house, and flows in transparent beauty over a pebbly channel to the lake. As we advance, the scenery becomes more savage and dreadful. Huge fragments of rocks, which at various times have fallen from the impending mountains, lie scattered in various places, while others, apparently loose, seem ready to precipitate themselves upon the traveller below. Our attention is now attracted by the water-fall of Lodore rushing impetuously over a rock of prodigious

height. Here the mountain forms a rude curve, and its sides are rugged beyond description. The cataract first appears issuing through a chasm of the ridge before us, and tumbles over a collection of enormous projecting crags, which oppose its fall, concealed by the meeting boughs of trees on each side. This cascade, after heavy rains, is truly grand; but in dry seasons the stream is quite insignificant.

As we advance from this past the inn of Lodore, the scenery loses much of its interest; we lose sight almost entirely of the lake, towards which we perceive the river Derwent, winding sluggishly through low swampy meadows. The dullness of this scene is soon relieved by the village of Grange, romantically situated at the foot of Castle Crag, which stands in the gorge of Borrowdale; while the rocky hills, stretching across our way, seem to deny all further progress. A narrow zigzag passage, however, is discovered among the rocks, where we are struck with the contrast of scenery which bursts upon our view; the soft verdure of grass, and the varied and luxuriant foliage of trees, giving way to the dismal glare of naked rocks, diversified only by the fantastic figures which they occasionally assume. Through this narrow winding valley, called the Straits of Borrowdale, the Derwent hurries from rock to rock, making many abrupt and sudden turns. In one of the recesses of these rocks stands the celebrated *Bowderstone*, an immense rock, which appears to have been detached by some violent convulsion from the mountain above. It resembles a large ship lying upon its keel, or a house resting upon its roof. It is difficult to conceive how it should stop in this position after the violence of its motion in descending from the mountain; and to place it in its present posture, or even to move it by any power of art, seems utterly impossible.

Nearly opposite this stands Castle Crag, a detached mountain, from the top of which we have one of the finest views of the surrounding scenery. The lake and vale of Keswick are spread before us in all their beauty; the village of Grange is romantically situated at the bottom of the rock, beyond which every bend of the river may be distinctly traced; the sides of the lake seem distended, and its length contracted, while the little islands appear like so many gems decorating its bosom. Along the shore on each side is a stripe of low ground, which is nearly lost in the vastness of the surrounding mountains, dropping down almost perpendicularly to the lake, and forming a grand and insurmountable barrier. At the lower end of the lake the vale appears enlivened with villages, seats, farm-houses, cottages, and the church of Crossthwaite nearly

in the centre; beyond which Skiddaw towers, in placid majesty, above his more frowning neighbours, and forms a fine back-ground to the whole. The scene on the other side is awful and sublime: rugged mountains, intersecting each other, are huddled together in the wildest confusion, as if "dropt in Nature's careless haste," hill surmounting hill, and rock rioting over rock. On the summit of Castle Crag are the remains of a fort, which appears to have been of Roman origin. Its dimensions are about 70 yards by 40.

If, after visiting these rude but interesting scenes, the traveller has no desire to penetrate farther into Borrowdale, let him descend to the village of Grange, and return down the contrary side of the lake. Opposite to the head of the lake, there is a station on a woody rock near the road, from which its beauty and grandeur are seen in a new and striking point of view. Not far from this we enter upon an excellent new road, easy, smooth, and perfectly safe; and sufficiently elevated to command a complete view of the lake and its surrounding scenery. We first wind through a wood to a bare rocky mountain, along the side of which the road ascends gently and regularly to the upper corner of Brandelow Park, with an open view to the lake. There are here some lead mines, which, however, are not very productive. The road, after reaching another open district, proceeds on a level for a considerable distance along the side of a high and steep mountain, winding into dells, and around some gentle protuberances. Above, the mountain, on the skirts of which we are now treading, rises abruptly to the clouds. On the opposite side of the lake are seen the white foam of Lodore cataract, together with Lodore House, and the little white inn. In the nearer prospect we have Brandelow Park on one hand, and Foe Park on the other, with Water-end, peeping from the wood at our feet, and opening to the widest part of the lake, at the extremity of a fine bay. With an easy descent we enter the vale of Newlands, which opens into that of Keswick; and winding round Foe Park, we approach the foot of Swinside, a little green-sided mountain which intersects the vale. From the side of this hill there is a full view of Derwent and Bassenthwaite lakes, with all their varied and interesting accompaniments. The road now leads past one of Mr Pocklington's houses to the village of Portinscale, and, crossing the river Derwent, we travel about two miles obliquely across an extensive plain to the vale of Keswick.

Should the traveller prefer exploring farther the recesses of these mountainous regions, let him proceed from Castle Crag up the chasm of Borrowdale, which soon becomes so wide as to admit a strip of cultivated ground; while the rocky fronts of many of the

hills are beautified with hanging woods. The village of Rosthwaite is situated in a most secluded corner; and a little beyond we reach Borrowdale chapel, where the vale divides to the right and left, with a narrow road up each valley: that on the left leads to Hawkshead and Ambleside, over a high mountain called Stake. For about eight miles this pass is one of the wildest and most Alpine that can be conceived. The dale soon becomes so narrow as to exclude entirely all cultivation. From the Chapel to the Stake the skirts of the mountains are clothed in verdure, and present many pleasing sylvan scenes. Our path then winds up the mountain with a variety of cataracts in view, and afterwards descends in the same zigzag manner into the vale of Langdale, accompanied by a succession of waterfalls. Here the most remarkable objects are, Langdale Pike, an inaccessible cliff, rising in the shape of a pyramid, and Paveyark, a hanging rock, said to be 600 feet high, whose bosom contains a large bason of water, called Sticklebarn, which empties itself in a cataract at Millbeck. A little lower down, a fearful chasm opens to the chasm of Whitegill Crag.

On our road from Borrowdale chapel we come opposite the famous wad, or blacklead mine, which is seen opening about half way up the mountain on the right; below the mouth of the mine, the brown earth thrown out in working streams down the hill, and shews the situation of this singular mineral. Nothing remarkable now occurs in our progress, till after ascending a mountain, over which our path lies, we gain a view into Wastdale, which forms a remarkable contrast with the vale we have left. Mountains rise on each side to an immense height, and almost meet at their bases. Some of them lean their rocky heads towards each other from the opposite sides of the vale; and the perpendicular sides of others are covered with loose stones, which shiver down in long streams of different colours. The vale below seems delightful, though sunk apparently beneath the common level of the earth. The road now descends sometimes over rocks so rapidly that it is travelled with difficulty, and not without danger, till we reach the remote unfrequented vale of Wastdale, where every thing wears the appearance of true pastoral beauty and simplicity. The road here becomes good, running along the north side of the lake of WASTDALE, which is about three miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in its greatest breadth. The Screes, a very high ridge of mountains, skirt the southern shore; and the loose rocks on their sides are in almost constant motion, shivering down into the water. A small tract of cultivated ground intervenes, on the north, between the lake and the mountains, divided into small farms. About the north end of

this valley the mountains begin to lower, and gradually dwindle till they terminate in an open country towards Ravenglass, and the coast of the Irish Sea.

Returning towards Keswick by Rosthwaite, we pass through the vale of Watenlath, which, for all that can constitute either beauty or sublimity, is surpassed by no part of these fairy regions. The first object which attracts attention is a small lake about two miles in circumference, through which flows the Lodore, and, after a course of three miles farther, forms the fine cascade which we have already described. The accompaniments of this river, from the lake of Watenlath to its falls, form the most picturesque and interesting scenery. The vale is so contracted that it affords room for little more than the river and a path at the bottom; while the mountains on each side are so perpendicular that their summits are scarce more asunder than their bases. The grandeur of the scene increases as we reach the close of the valley. It here opens into an amphitheatre, so contracted, indeed, as scarcely to contain the circumference of a mile, but rendered inexpressibly grand by the boldness of its boundaries, and the contrast of rugged barrenness and of rich vegetation which its scenery presents.

There is one peculiarity in Derwent-water which deserves to be mentioned: it is subject to violent agitations, without any apparent cause. In the finest weather the waves sometimes run to so great a height as to toss with considerable violence the skiffs which may happen to be sporting on its surface. Its waters are so transparent, too, that the bottom is visibly bespangled with smooth pebbles, spar, &c. over which various sorts of fish may be observed swimming and gamboling in every direction.

No traveller should leave this neighbourhood without a visit to the top of Skiddaw. From Keswick to its base the distance is about a mile, with a winding ascent of five miles to its summit, from whence the variety, grandeur, and extent of the prospects on every side, will amply compensate for the fatigue of climbing.

The river Derwent, after leaving Derwent-lake, and winding through a fine extensive vale, forms the lake of Bassenthwaite, which is near four miles long, and in some parts about a mile broad, though in others not more than a quarter of that breadth.

On the east lies the beautiful and extensive vale of Bassenthwaite, cut into small irregular inclosures, with fine thorn hedges, spotted with neat farm-houses, half surrounded by little groves, and deeply indented with three noble bays. Beyond this the Skiddaw rears his ofty front, covered with fragments of blue slate. High mountains

hem in the opposite shore, and falling abruptly to the water's edge, leave only two or three little corners susceptible of cultivation. These abrupt declivities are called Withop-brows, and are partly bare and rugged rocks, partly covered with thick woods. The scenery here, though much inferior to that of Derwent-lake, is considerably varied, and in general extremely pleasing.

Before bidding adieu to the interesting vicinity of Keswick, the traveller ought to make an excursion to the vale and lake of BUTTERMERE. We cross the Derwent at the bridge near Portinscale, and from that turn to the left, leaving Foe Park on the same hand, and Swinside on the right, and proceed up the vale of Newlands along a good mountain road. Here we have a fine view of the vales on each side. We now descend gently to the bottom of a pleasant wooded vale, and join the course of a pure stream, gurgling over a pebbled channel. On the right we have a murky ridge, whose regular and rapid declivities are marked at different heights by horizontal sheep paths. After crossing the brook, we soon enter the common under Rawlinghead, where we have a delightful back view of the vale of Keswick. The road now turns quickly to the right, when we enter a deep recess, called Keskadale, in appearance completely surrounded with mountains. On the right of this vale, which is of considerable width, Crisdalepike, emulating Skiddaw, rears his pointed summit; while Robinson, an immense ridge of rocks, forms the southern border. Here every thing breathes pastoral tranquillity, and the great lines of nature are unbroken by any efforts of art. No sound is heard but the murmuring of the brooks, the lowing of cattle, the bleeting of sheep, and the call of the shepherd. The only human abodes are a few scattered farm-houses, surrounded with hanging fields. By a pleasant easy curve along the sides of the mountains, we approach the head of the dale, when the country becomes still more wild. From the heights of Robinson-ridge we see the river tumbling down in a foaming cataract. This waterfall is nearly perpendicular, and is curiously broken; sometimes disappearing a few yards behind projecting rocks, and then shewing its silvery fluid in a precipitate fall. Its height is upwards of 100 yards; other smaller cascades are seen playing at the same time down this rocky steep.

On gaining the summit of Newlands-hawse the road becomes gradually narrower, till it dwindles into a mere shepherd's path, winding, with a long descent, round the breast of a verdant mountain, to the vale of Buttermere. Here the mountain scenery assumes a new character. The hills, smooth and verdant almost to the

summit, rise to a considerable height, intersect each other in a singular manner, and descend rapidly to the bottom, leaving merely space sufficient for a scanty brook that glides at their feet. In front we have a range of ragged mountains running across the end of the vale. As we approach their bases we are struck with their height, and with their dark and gloomy appearance. Just over the village of Buttermere, which now opens to the view, we see a long white stripe of water rushing down from the summit of the mountain, and rushing for some hundred yards in an almost perpendicular descent. This issues from a small lake situated in the higher regions of some of the mountains; and its site is supposed by some to have been the focus of a volcano.

The village of Buttermere is situated on the eastern borders of a vale near half a mile broad, and as level as a bowling-green. This vale is neatly divided into fields by fine quickset hedges, and the soil is remarkably fertile. At each end of the plain a fine lake expands itself, and stretching away to a great distance, leaves the roots of the mountains, sometimes only on one side, and sometimes on both. On the south it is called Buttermere-water, and on the north Crummock-water. Our limits prevent us from entering into a detailed description of the scenery on these lakes. We may only observe, that at Buttermere it is rendered highly interesting by frowning and precipitous mountains which hem in its western shores, contrasted with the gentle elevation of its eastern banks, which are either under cultivation or finely wooded; by the fine vale of Buttermere at the north end of the lake; while its bays and creeks form romantic recesses at the southern extremity, and its crystal waves bathe the verdant bases of lofty mountains. About a mile and a half west from this is Scaleforce, one of the most astonishing waterfalls to be met with anywhere. The rocks here assume the appearance of regular walls on each side of an awful cavern, which is darkened by the boughs of trees hanging from their crevices. These walls increase in height from 30 to 180 feet, and are there abruptly terminated by another perpendicular wall running across, over which a large body of water falls about 60 yards in one unbroken sheet, with a noise and force truly awful.

Crummock-water, about four miles in length, and half a mile broad, is beautifully ornamented with three little islands: its mountainous limits bear a striking resemblance to many of the scenes already described. By a delightful ride from this lake through a part of Brackenthwaite, over Cocker-bridge, and by Highcross, we are [illegible]ted to Lowes-water, a beautiful lake, about one mile long,

and a quarter of a mile broad. About four miles south from this lies Ennerdale-water, to which we are conducted by a difficult Alpine pass. The lake is about two miles and a half long, and three quarters of a mile broad; none of its features are very singular or interesting.

From Lowes-water we return by Brackenthwaite to Lorton; and from that, along the Cockermouth road, to Keswick. In this route the scenery is always varied and highly pleasing. After visiting all the interesting environs of Keswick, we next direct our route towards Ambleside, and pass through new scenes of mountains, rocks, and lakes. A steep ascent of about a mile from Keswick brings us to Castlerigg, where, on looking back, we have one of the finest views of the delightful vale we have left. Descending from Castlerigg, and skirting the head of Naddle Vale, we enter the narrow green valley of Legberthwaite, and soon after come within sight of Leathes-water, or Thirlmore lake, a narrow irregular sheet of water, stretching for about four miles along the foot of Helvellin. The only objects here which attract notice, are the high mountains which surround the lake; of these the loftiest by far are Helvellin and Catchedicam. From the vale of Legberthwaite we have an easy ascent of about two miles to Dun-mail-raise, a large cairn, said to have been raised in memory of the last king of Cumberland, defeated there by Edmund, the Saxon monarch. Not far from this the mountains open, and discover the sweetly sequestered vale of Grassmere, with a charming little lake, adorned with a fine island, and margined with a few pretty inclosures. Towards the southern end of Grassmere, we climb over the rugged side of a fell, which conceals the lake from our view. As we descend on the other side, however, we discover Rydal-water, a still smaller lake, of but little interest. Here the most remarkable object is Rydal-Hall, an ancient white mansion, embosomed in groves of lofty oak and plane trees. A ride of two miles among their pleasant shades brings us to Ambleside, a black and very ancient little town hanging on the lower steeps of a mountain, where the vale opens to the head of WINDERMERE. To survey the beauties of this highly interesting lake, we pursue a road along its eastern shores. Travelling about a mile through winding shady lanes, we reach the head of the lake, and at the turnpike-gate have an open view of its upper end. The road continues almost on a level with the lake, which now recedes a little, till we arrive at How-wood Inn, where it again approaches the road, and spreads out before us into an immense shining plain, curiously scalloped along the opposite shore, where the sloping hills are finely diversified by

woods and beautiful farms. The Inn, which is neat and comfortable, commands a noble view of the lake; and a small cannon is placed here for the purpose of exciting those surprising echoes for which this vale is so remarkable. We now travel through groves, parks, and farms, catching only an occasional glimpse of the lake, till we come opposite Colgarth, when it again opens to the view. The intervening vale, finely cultivated, and adorned with the elegant new mansion of Colgarth, is the property and common residence of the Bishop of Landaff. After proceeding about half a mile we reach a gentle eminence, where we have a view of the principal part of the lake, with all its picturesque islands. The bounding mountains are greatly inferior in height to many on the confines of the other lakes, and slope irregularly to the water, leaving on this side an uneven margin of low ground. The side of the mountain on which we stand is cultivated, or beautified with wood to the top, and its base is bespangled with seats, villages, and farms. The hills on the opposite side descend abruptly to the water; and their verdant sides are finely diversified with bulging rocks, and trees scattered, or collected in woods, hanging over the mountain's brow. As these mountains approach the head of the lake, they rise in lofty grandeur over the smaller hills. On the left, low points of land running far into the lake from either shore, contract it to the size of a noble winding river, which, after emerging from the islands, again expands into a majestic lake. Immediately before us we have a spacious bay, more than a mile in breadth, which afterwards sweeps away to the right, alternately contracting and dilating its indented shore, till it reaches the smooth and verdant bases of the mountains above described. Taken altogether, this lake may be compared to an immense mirror of an irregular shape, set in a concave frame of grotesque figure, adorned with the grandest carvings and lace-work, in a variety of rich colours, and altogether bearing the negligent air of Nature's original workmanship. This view is not seen to advantage except in the morning, or in the absence of the sun.

Another very commanding view of the lake is obtained from an eminence above Baconess, a pleasant, well built village, which Mr Gilpin has very properly styled "the capital port-town of the lake." From this a pleasant road for near a mile leads through a beautiful part of the vale to Ferry-point, a low, extended, and narrow neck of land, towards which another point stretches from the opposite shore, forming what is called the Straits of Windermere. A ferry-boat is kept there in readiness to convey horses, carriages, &c. across the lake.

It is customary to sail from Bowness to Curwen's Island, which runs obliquely across the lake. On this enchanting island the proprietor, Curwen, Esq. has a neat house, surrounded with groves, lawns, and walks, laid out in the finest taste. This spot affords some of the finest views of the lake, which we regret we cannot now stop to describe. In sailing over the lake in the ferry-boat, the northern view is extremely interesting.

Proceeding along the road, a little past the ferry point, we ascend a prominent rock, which affords another very grand view of this delightful lake. The water expands widely on each side, finely indented with bays and promontories. The sweetly-wooded ridges rise from the shores in a variety of shapes. In front the small island of Berkshire displays its verdant bosom above the water, while, on the left, the lovely islands of the little Archipelago of Windermere are distinctly seen. Among these the island of Curwen eclipses all the rest in size or elegance. The lakes wind beautifully among these islands, and then extend between sweeping shores far to the north. A most charming variety of scenery is presented on the opposite shores. There is no way in which this lake can be seen to greater advantage than by navigating its whole extent; new beauties present themselves every moment, heightening, as we proceed, the pleasure and the expectation of the spectator.

Leaving the interesting vale and lake of Windermere, we proceed towards Hawkshead, along an excellent road of about four miles. Crossing a low part of the mountain, this road runs along the border of Esthwaite-water, about two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, almost divided by a peninsula running forward into the water from either side. Near the head of this lake there is a small floating island, of about two perches, covered with shrubs.

From Hawkshead we proceed to Coniston Lake, which is about six miles in length, and about three quarters of a mile in its greatest breadth. "Its shores are beautifully indented, and several little bays open in succession. Coppice woods, small farms, and patches of rocky common, are interspersed along its border; above which, the mountains clothed with verdure, heath, and rocky fragments, ascend in sloping lines; but neither with the same delicate beauty of Windermere's side-skreens, nor the grand, sublime, and awful fronts which rise above the lakes of Derwent and Ullswater." This lake is much more secluded than those of Ullswater, Keswick, or Windermere; Nature is under less restraint,

and her bold and easy lines are not so much distorted by the intrusive hand of art.

After surveying the beauties of this lake in its various aspects, the traveller may return to Ambleside, and proceed from thence towards Penrith, taking care to visit Hawswater on his way. On this sweet lake the scenery is extremely interesting, though in its general features so similar to what we have already described in speaking of the other lakes, that to repeat our description again, would be as useless as tiresome. Proceeding along the western shore of this lake, we soon come to Brompton, whence the ride is short and direct to Penrith.

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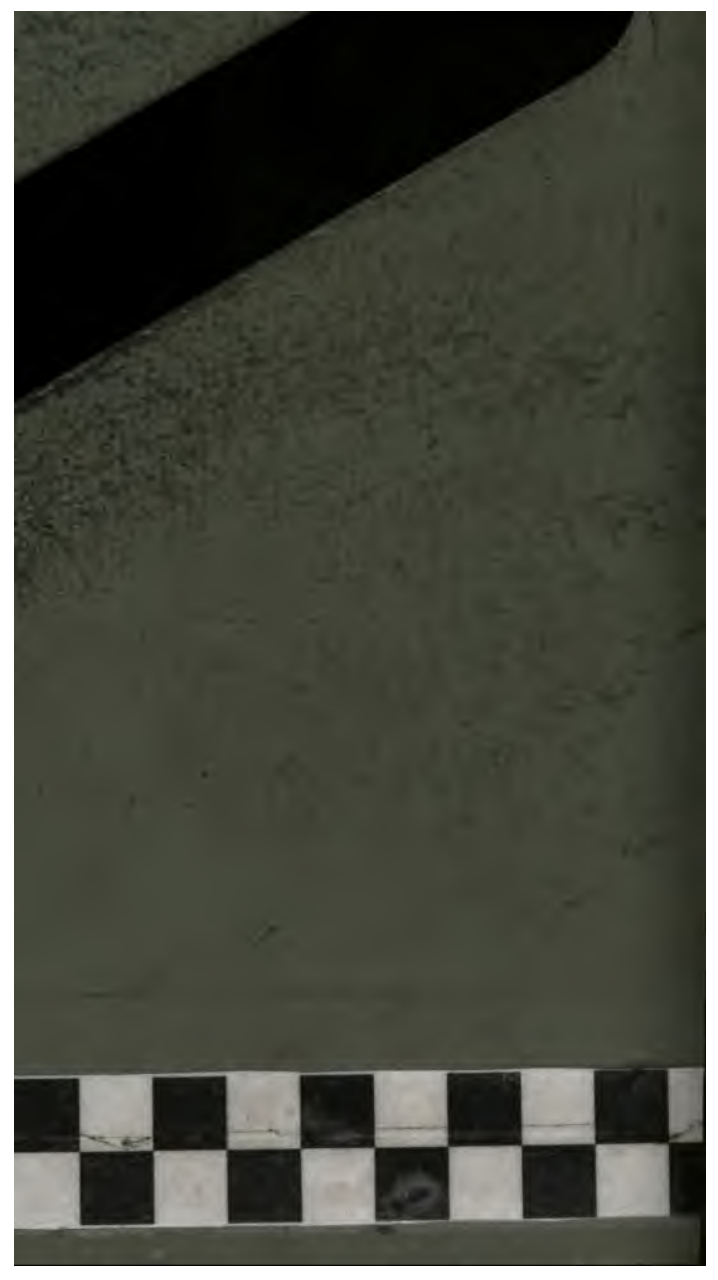
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